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1917

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Lou S. Darling Seed Co.

Petoskey, Mich.



HARDY
NORTHERN
SEEDS
For the
HOME
FIELD and
GARDEN

1917 GREETING

It hardly seems necessary, at this time, for us to introduce ourselves, even to those who are not acquainted with us. Nearly every one has heard of the **Lou S. Darling Seed Co.**, and our **Hardy Northern Seeds**. We do not believe that there is a neighborhood in the United States or Canada, that does not include among its residents one or more of our **satisfied customers**, who are at all times glad to speak a good word for us.

We are very glad to tell you that we have been very successful in securing our supply of seeds for you this year. While the 1916 growing season was a very unsatisfactory one, on account of the very unfavorable weather conditions that prevailed during nearly the whole season, and yields of all kinds of seeds were very light, the small yields we did secure are of the very best quality and strongest vitality. We honestly believe that it would be absolutely impossible to produce better seeds than we are offering you this year. They are **Northern Grown**, too, which makes them doubly valuable to you.

We believe, too, that our prices are right, but prices should be the last thing to consider when buying seeds. The difference between the price of the best grade of seeds and those of poor quality, is too small to be considered when compared with the results obtained from them. There are seeds that we could offer you, away below the prices named in this catalog, and still make a larger profit than we are now making. But these seeds would not be worth planting and one order from you, filled with them, would be the last we could expect. You certainly would not order the second time. Can't you see where handling such seeds would be the very worst thing we could do? Can't you see where it is just as much to our interest as it is to yours, for us to sell you only the **best seeds possible**? When you buy our **Hardy Northern Seeds** you may be certain that you can buy none that are better. You can bank on an abundant harvest providing that conditions, other than the seeds, are favorable.

We have tried many, but have found very few new things this year, that we have considered worthy of a place in this catalog. We wish you would try these, in a small way, and then write and tell us all about the results obtained. It is only in this way that we are able to learn what is best suited to your purpose. At the same time, some of these new offerings, may prove very valuable to you.

Our 1916 catalog sales were much larger than we expected they would be. In fact, they were more than 25% larger than those in 1915. We fully realize that we could not have made this splendid gain had it not been for the loyal support of our friends, our customers. We wish to thank you, at this time, for your generous support and to wish you a like success in all of your undertakings. We will try to continue to be worthy of your confidence.

It is now our ambition to make our 1917 sales 50% larger than those in 1916. If you can help us to do this, it will be greatly appreciated. In the meantime we will try and partly repay you for your kindness by furnishing you only the **best seeds possible**, seeds that will bring you rich returns and more than satisfy you in every respect.

Yours truly,

LOU S. DARLING SEED CO.

Petoskey, Mich., Jan. 1, 1917.

Some Things to Remember When Ordering

Always Use Order Sheet when you have one. More will be sent if requested.

Keep a Copy of Your Order. When seeds are received, unpack and check them by your copy of the order at once. If anything is missing and we say nothing about sending it later, write us about it at once.

Write Your Name and Address Plainly and Correctly. This Is Very Important. Nearly all delays are caused by carelessness in this respect. Fill out all spaces at head of order sheet except where we say not to.

Write Nothing But the Order on the Order Sheet. If you wish to write anything besides the order, write it on a separate sheet but mail it in the same envelope. Both letter and order will then receive more careful attention.

Use Numbers Instead of Names. It is not necessary to write out the full name of the variety wanted. The number is all that is needed.

Always Send Remittance with Order. We do not ship goods on open account nor can we send them C. O. D. You run no risk sending money with order. We are responsible, and any bank, express company or merchant can look up our financial standing for you.

Send Remittance by Postoffice Money-Order, Express Money-Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. We guarantee it to reach us safely if sent in any of the above ways, properly addressed. Do not send money in a letter without registering.

Send Postage Stamps for orders amounting to less than \$1.00.

Do Not Send Personal Checks. Banks will not cash them, and charge for collecting them. It delays your orders while check is sent to your bank for collection.

We Pay Postage or Express Charges on packets, ounces, quarter pounds, pounds and pints unless ordered from our wholesale list. But we do not pay charges on larger amounts unless so specified in the catalog, unless extra money is sent for that purpose.

Order Now. We always advise ordering early, particularly so this year. The unfavorable growing season and the war in Europe have caused a scarcity of some kinds of seeds. When you place your order early you insure getting what you want. We will hold and ship your order whenever wanted.

Every Order Is Sent Immediately if it is safe to do so unless we are instructed otherwise. When order is not sent at once we mail you a receipt. If seeds or receipt is not received in a reasonable length of time you may conclude that something is wrong and had better write us at once about it.

Seeds Given Free with Most Orders

Every Year We Give Away to our customers large quantities of packets of rare and choice seeds. The larger the order the greater amount of extras will be thrown in. No extras are given with heavy bulk or farm seeds.

We Give Extra Large Packets

Our Customers Say that our packets contain more seeds than those furnished by other seedsmen. We guarantee them to be just as large and in most cases larger.

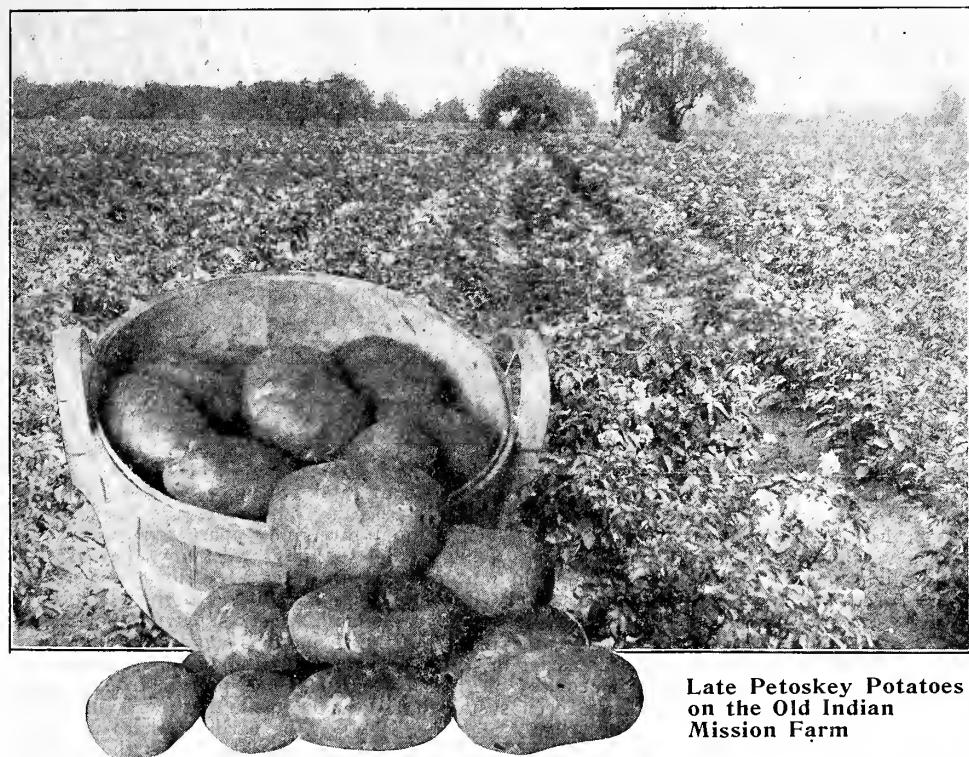
Discounts and Premiums

As a rule you will find our prices much lower than those asked by other reliable seedsmen. For this reason we are not able to give as many or large discounts. The following is the only discount we offer. By this plan you can select just what you want, instead of taking a chance of our sending you something you already have or do not want.

For Every Dollar Sent for Seeds in Ounces and Packets, select 50 cents' worth of seeds, in packets, to be sent free. This discount does not apply to seeds in quarter pounds, pounds, pints or quarts, nor to bulbs and field seeds. When you have your order filled out, add together the prices paid for seeds ordered in ounces and packets and for each dollar of this amount select 50 cents' worth of seeds, in packets, which we will send you free. **These Extras Must Be Selected in Packets.** **Special Potato Discount.** All orders sent for potatoes, and paid for, so as to reach us before Feb. 1st may be discounted 5 per cent.

SEED POTATOES—Hardy Northern Grown

The Kind That Insures Better Quality, Yields, and Profits



Late Petoskey Potatoes
on the Old Indian
Mission Farm

YOU no doubt have heard a great deal about the poor potato crop of 1916 and know that potatoes were unusually poor over nearly all the potato growing sections of the country. It has been a great many years since there has been such a general failure, and Northern Michigan did not escape this time. Our potatoes were hit just as hard as any and the yield was the most discouraging we have ever known.

However, the failure was not caused by disease of any kind. Weather conditions were very unfavorable all through the growing season and the poor crop can be laid to nothing else. In fact, we have not seen a trace of disease of any kind, in Northern Michigan, during the past year. What potatoes we have are excellent for planting; could not be better. They are perfectly matured, sound, smooth and free from disease. They run a little smaller than usual, but are much better for planting, on account of it.

Our prices are high, we know, but so are the prices of eating potatoes. We are obliged to charge more than eating potatoes are worth for there is a great deal of expense connected with the raising and marketing of them that does not fall on the commercial potato. We have made the price just as low as we possibly can and live. We would gladly make it lower if it were possible.

The supply of good seed potatoes is very short. There certainly will not be enough to go around, and we fear that there are a great many people who are going to put off ordering until so late that they will be greatly disappointed. Get your order in just as early as you possibly can. All orders will be filled in the order they are received, but we will withhold shipment until wanted or until the weather is safe. All orders for potatoes to be shipped later, must be accompanied with cash to at least one-third of the amount of the order. The balance may be sent when you are ready to have shipment made.

Please state in your order if you want shipment made by parcel post, express, or freight. At the same time remember that the freight charges will be no more on a barrel of potatoes than it will be on a peck. The railroads have what they call a minimum charge, and no shipment, be it ever so small, will be carried for less than that charge. About 200 pounds will usually go for this price, and all shipments weighing less will cost the same. If you do not need a whole barrel of seed potatoes, get some neighbor to go in with you and make it cheaper for both of you. Or, you can have the barrel filled with some other kind of seeds.

Potatoes will be shipped in barrels, sacks, and boxes. A barrel or sack will contain 165 lbs., or $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels, of potatoes. When we can get barrels, we prefer to use them. They cost a lot more than sacks, but potatoes shipped in them will reach you in much better condition. Single bushels and less will be shipped in boxes.

Order by Number. It is also a good idea to write out the name in full, making doubly sure.

Special Wholesale Price List for those buying in large quantities will be found on page 79.

Prices. All varieties: One fair-sized potato, 25 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cts.; 3 lbs., \$1.00, by mail, postpaid. Larger amounts by parcel post, express, or freight, at purchaser's expense.

Culture We get our best potatoes from new land on which there has never been any kind of crop. Next to new land, we prefer a rich sandy loam—clover sod is best—which should be plowed in the fall. Potatoes may, however, be successfully grown on almost any kind and condition of soil.

As early in the spring as the soil is in condition for working, it should be thoroughly harrowed, with a disk harrow, if possible. This operation should be repeated about once a week until planting time. We plant any time after danger of freezing, until the 15th of June. After planting, the land should be gone over with a spike-tooth harrow or weeder at least once a week until the tops have a growth of four inches. By doing this you prevent the weeds from getting started in the hills where they cause

the most trouble. You also prevent the soil drying out. After this, keep the cultivator going until the tops are too large for cultivation, using wings or hillers the last time through, so the tubers will be well covered from the sun.

We plant our potatoes in rows about thirty inches apart each way, so as to permit of cultivation both ways, thus saving a lot of hand hoeing. It takes a little more time to plant this way, but we more than make up for it in the cultivating. We also get better potatoes.

Except in the case of a few varieties of potatoes which are inclined to grow small, we are in favor of using large pieces of seed. The large piece of potato and the moisture it draws, give the young plant a good start, which cannot be obtained from a small piece, especially in a dry season.

Have your land well prepared, then keep the cultivator going. This is the great secret of success. You cannot use the cultivator too much, especially in dry weather.

3. EARLY PETOSKEY—Positively the Best and Biggest Yielding Early Potato

In the **Early Petoskey**, we certainly have the earliest white potato that we have ever seen. In our field tests last year, we planted it beside all of the other varieties we grow, and secured potatoes of marketable size from it before we did from such potatoes as the Triumph and Early Ohio. It is also a very heavy yielder, something very unusual for an early potato, which is usually associated with poor yielding qualities. In the same field tests, the **Early Petoskey** was outyielded by but one variety, early or late, and that was the old Late Hebron or White Elephant.

In shape, the tubers are a little irregular, but usually round with few eyes and smooth, so that they do not waste in paring. Its color is pure white with white well-netted skin. It is unexcelled for table use, cooking up white and floury, even when unripe, but not falling apart. It has that delicious nutty flavor so much sought after, but not often found, in a potato. It keeps as well as any of the late sorts, very seldom rots, and does not sprout easily in the cellar.

When planted, it throws out strong, vigorous sprouts and the vines bear lots of seed balls, both of which indicate new blood and great strength. The vines are very strong and healthy, entirely covering the ground when planted three feet apart each way. We have never known them to show any signs of blight, and so far as we know, they are entirely blight proof. The blossoms are light purple, borne in great profusion.

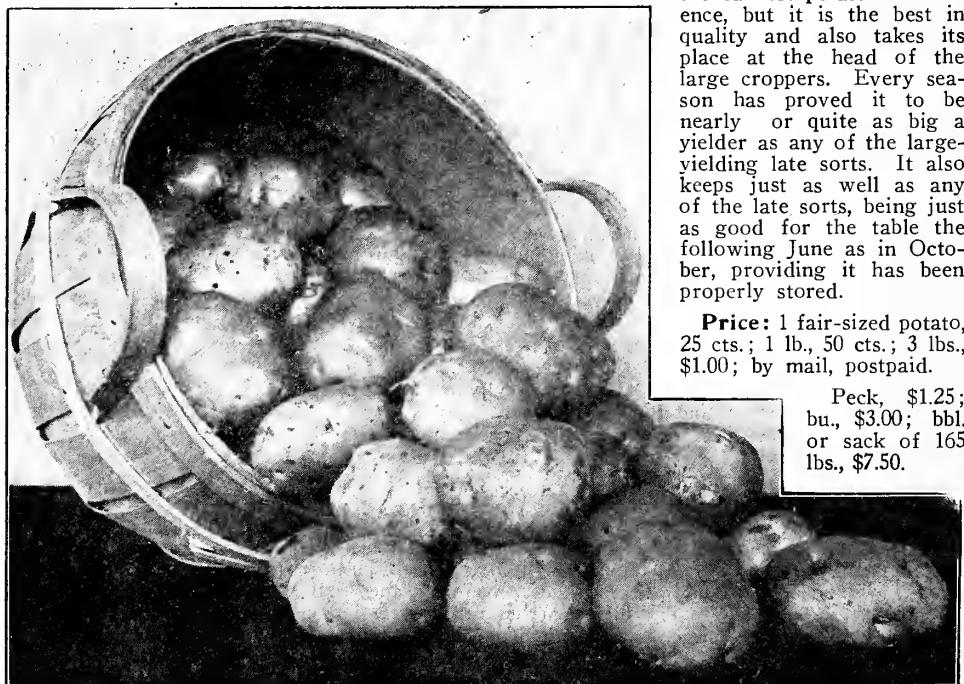
So great has been the demand for **Early Petoskey**, we have never been able to save enough for our own planting. This season we have on hand a fair supply, although the dry weather reduced the yield to a great extent. As the demand is again certain to exceed the supply, we advise ordering early, in order to be among the fortunate ones.

When we introduced **Early Petoskey** in 1905, we made some pretty strong claims for it, every one of which has since been sustained. We now claim that it is not only

the earliest potato in existence, but it is the best in quality and also takes its place at the head of the large croppers. Every season has proved it to be nearly or quite as big a yielder as any of the large-yielding late sorts. It also keeps just as well as any of the late sorts, being just as good for the table the following June as in October, providing it has been properly stored.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 25 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cts.; 3 lbs., \$1.00; by mail, postpaid.

Peck, \$1.25;
bu., \$3.00; bbl.
or sack of 165
lbs., \$7.50.



Early Petoskey

10. EARLY SIX WEEKS—Very Early, Very Prolific, Best Quality

A seedling from Early Ohio that resembles the parent potato very closely. On account of **Early Six Weeks** being a new seedling, it is, without doubt, a little earlier, hardier, and more productive than the old stock. For this reason it is the most profitable to grow.

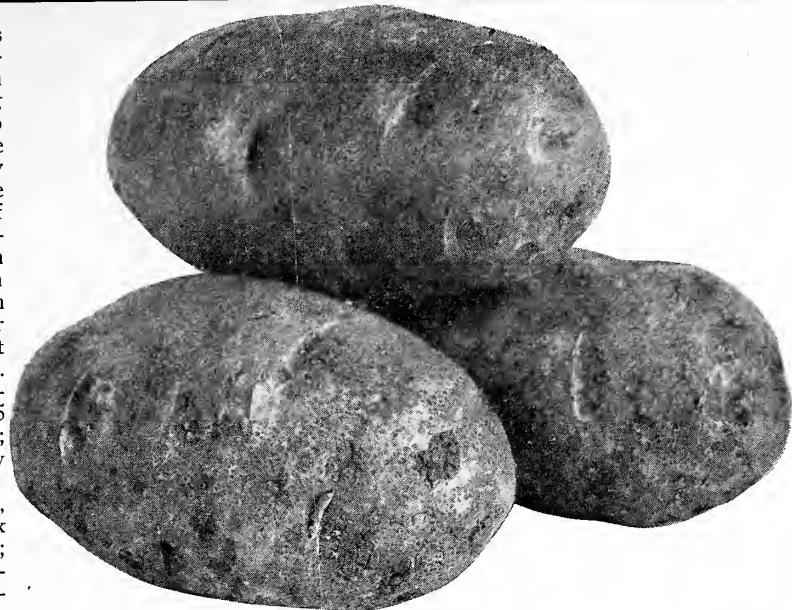
The **Early Six Weeks** grows medium to large, smooth, oblong to long, round cross-section, with eyes even with the surface. The skin is light pink in color, very thin, with small "prick marks" common to the Ohio class. The flesh is pure white, very solid, cooks dry at all times, and has an excellent flavor. It grows quite close together in the hill, and quite near to the surface.

Early Six Weeks is very early, in fact as early as any of the red varieties except Bliss' Triumph. We do not claim that it will fully mature in six weeks from planting, but it will, under favorable conditions, produce potatoes large enough to use in six weeks, and will fully mature in from ten to twelve weeks. It keeps well and does not sprout early. It

very seldom scabs badly, and is unusually free from blight. Taking everything into consideration, we consider **Early Six Weeks** the most valuable of the early red potatoes. We can furnish Northern Michigan grown or Red River Valley grown at the same price.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 25 cts.; 1-lb., 50 cts.; 3 lbs., \$1.00; by mail, postpaid.

Pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.50; bbl. or sack of 165 lbs., \$6.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.



Early Six Weeks

27. Irish Cobbler It is claimed by some that **Irish Cobbler** is the earliest potato grown, but we do not find it so. We find that it comes in after the Ohio class, therefore it cannot be called first early.

Irish Cobbler is an unusual yielder for an early potato, excelling in that respect many of the late main crop varieties. The stock we have has been very carefully selected and grown so that it ripens very evenly, every hill ripening at the same time. In shape it is round, flat, with oval cross-section. Skin white, well netted. Flesh white and very firm. Eyes few and very shallow. Tubers are of good size, very few small ones, very smooth, free from scab. Cooking quality and flavor first-class. Its strong growth, earliness, productiveness, and handsome appearance account for the great demand for **Irish Cobbler**. It is a very profitable variety to grow, one for which there will be a great demand for years to come.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 25 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cts.; 3 lbs., \$1.00; by mail, postpaid.
Pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.75; bbl. or sack of 165 lbs., \$7.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

48. LATE PETOSKEY

THE GREAT BLIGHT AND SCAB PROOF POTATO The Best All-Around General Crop Potato

We have been making the above claims since 1907, when we first introduced this wonderful potato, and we are not yet ready to take back a word of it. Each year our added experience with **Late Petoskey** makes us just that much more certain that it is positively blight- and scab-proof, and that it is also the best late general crop potato being grown at this time. While thousands have bought this potato from us, we have never had one come back and claim that we are wrong in our statements regarding it. We have had them right in the same field with other varieties that were ruined with blight, but **Late Petoskey** was not touched. One field in particular had ten rows of **Late Petoskey** through the center with other varieties on each side. The other varieties were both badly blighted, but the **Late Petoskey** was not affected. Leaving all its other good qualities out of consideration, this one unusual characteristic makes **Late Petoskey** the most valuable potato introduced in recent years.

In our 1908 tests, **Late Petoskey** outyielded all other varieties by about 10 per cent. It was planted at the same time, on the same kind of soil, and given exactly the same care as all the other varieties we catalog and many varieties not catalogued, and easily beat them all out.

The **Late Petoskey** has the general shape of Rural No. 2, except that it is a little thicker through, and the eyes are not as deep. It has, however, an entirely different and better skin. Those who have grown the Rural No. 2 know how tender the skin is and how it peels up in handling even after it is thoroughly matured, unless it is allowed to lie a week or ten days and cure out. This trouble is entirely overcome in **Late Petoskey**.

The **Late Petoskey** grows a very rank, vigorous top, which stands erect but well spread out. The sprouts and stalks are very dark purplish green, the blossoms light purple. The foliage is plentiful and a dark, rich green color.

It ripens ten days or two weeks ahead of the Rural No. 2, and is much more desirable to grow on that account, for it may be planted that much later in the spring with just as much certainty of its maturing. The tubers grow large, well together in the hill, of even size.

Most of the late sorts must be allowed to lie in the bin or pit some two or three weeks, and others three months, to "cure out," before they are fit for table use. It is entirely different with **Late Petoskey**. This potato is ready for the table the minute it comes out of

CASTALIA, OHIO, Jan. 5, 1916.

I received your 1916 Seed Catalog and also your letter. Many thanks. I have been looking over your catalog today and I am well pleased with it. Six years ago I placed an order for two barrels of seed potatoes. I received them in first class order. The potatoes did fine for me. I raised 85 bushels of fine potatoes from a barrel and a half. My neighbor took a half barrel of Late Petoskey potatoes off my hands. Was well pleased with results.

With best wishes for your success, I remain a good old friend of your firm.

EARL M. G. HAVICE.

the ground, and even if unripe, will cook dry. It is also far ahead of the other late sorts as to quality and flavor, being all that could be desired in that respect.

Late Petoskey is certainly the best all-around general crop late potato that has come out in many years. It has come to the front and become the standard shipping sort. Its beautiful skin, fine general appearance, immunity from scab and blight, and its great yielding qualities have caused it to supplant the other late sorts with the growers and shippers. These good qualities, combined with its fine cooking and table qualities, have won it a place in the consumer's heart. Every potato planter should be certain to test out this potato wonder the coming season so as to satisfy himself as to what it will do in his locality.

Price: One fair-sized potato, 25 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cts.; 3 lbs., \$1.00; by mail, postpaid.
Pk., \$1.25; bu., \$2.75; bbl. or sack of 165 lbs., \$7.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

General Potato List

Prices: 1 fair-sized potato, 25 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cts.; 3 lbs., \$1.00; by mail, postpaid. Larger amounts at purchaser's expense. Half bushels at bushel rates.

3 Early Petoskey. See full description. Price: pk., \$1.25; bu., \$3.00; bbl. or sack of 165 lbs., \$7.50.

6 Early Bird. Our own introduction. Rather long with oval cross section. Skin and flesh white. One of the best early white sorts. Price: pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.50; bbl. or sack of 165 lbs., \$6.50.

9 Early Michigan. Rather long, chunky, white. Very early, but fine for fall or winter use. Yields exceedingly well for an early sort. Price: pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.50; bbl. or sack of 165 lbs., \$6.50.

10 Early Six Weeks. See full description. Price: pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.50; bbl. or sack of 165 lbs., \$6.50.

12 Early Norther. A seedling from the old Early Rose. Long, flattened, red darkest at seed end. Very early. The best early red variety. Price: pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.50; bbl. or sack of 165 lbs., \$6.50.

18 Early Ohio. The most popular red sort. Tubers are round and rather chunky. Color light red. Skin, thin, covered with small prick marks. Tops, tall, spreading and healthy. Price: pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.50; bbl. or sack of 165 lbs., \$6.50.

24 Early Acme. Seedling from Early Ohio. Very similar in appearance but a better yielding sort and about a week later. Price: pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.50; bbl. or sack of 165 lbs., \$6.50.

27 Early Irish Cobbler. See full description. Price: pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.75; bbl. or sack of 165 lbs., \$7.00.

33 Sutton's Satisfaction. Round, flattened, very regular. Eyes, few, very shallow. Skin, pure white and as smooth as silk. Produces enormous yields of potatoes of finest quality. Medium in season. Price: pk., \$1.25; bu., \$2.75; bbl. or sack of 165 lbs., \$7.00.

39 Spaulding No. 4 Rose or Red Rural. An early potato in the south but medium late in the north. Amber color at the stem end shading to darker red at seed end. One of the surest and heaviest yielding sorts we have ever known. Blight proof. Price: pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.50; bbl. or sack of 165 lbs., \$6.50.

42 California Russet. Medium late. Scab and blight proof. Tubers, long with round cross section. Eyes, very shallow and few. Skin, white, finely russetted. Flesh, snowy white and solid. Quality, the very finest. The best baking potato in existence. Price: pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.50; bbl. or sack of 165 lbs., \$6.50.

45 Carmen No. 3. Medium late. Round, flattened, very white, very smooth. One of the handsomest potatoes. Very fine quality. A sure yielder. Price: Pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.50; bbl. or sack of 165 lbs., \$6.50.

48 Late Petoskey. See full description. Price: pk., \$1.25; bu., \$2.75; bbl. or sack of 165 lbs., \$7.00.

60 Rural New Yorker No. 2. Standard late shipping sort. Enormous yielder. Not of best table quality until very late. Round, flattened. Skin, very white, thin and smooth. Price: pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.50; bbl. or sack of 165 lbs., \$6.50.

Second Size Potatoes

A much larger proportion of our seed potatoes are second size, this year, than usual. This condition is caused by the very hot, dry weather we had, stopping their growth. These potatoes will make excellent planting stock. In fact, we believe that they are just as good for planting as the large-sized potatoes. They really are not what would be called small potatoes, in the usual sense. Had the season been favorable, so that they could have gotten their natural growth, the most of them would have been much larger.

But our supply of even these second size potatoes is quite limited. We advise ordering early and making a second choice, so that in case we are out of first choice, we can fill your order.

While our supply of these second size potatoes lasts we will accept orders for them at the following prices:

Early Petoskey and Sutton's Satisfaction. \$6.50 per bbl.; \$2.75 per bu.; \$1.25 per $\frac{1}{4}$ bu.

Irish Cobbler and Late Petoskey. \$6.00 per bbl.; \$2.50 per bu.; \$1.00 per $\frac{1}{4}$ bu.

All Other Varieties. \$5.50 per bbl.; \$2.00 per bu.; \$1.00 per $\frac{1}{4}$ bu.

POTATO EYES BY MAIL For the convenience of those who live at a long distance or express, we put up potato eyes of any variety listed in our catalog and send them by mail, charges paid, to any point in the United States, at the following prices. Good strong eyes are carefully removed from selected potatoes and packed in damp moss. We guarantee safe arrival in good growing condition. We have now been sending out potato eyes in this way for several years and know that they give our patrons entire satisfaction. Many have written us about the good results obtained from planting our potato eyes. Orders will be filled immediately on receipt unless time for mailing is specified with the order. When instructed to do so, we will book orders and mail at any later time they may be wanted.

QUANTITY TO PLANT

If planted in hills allow three or four eyes to each; if in rows, far enough apart to permit cultivation, drop eyes about every eight or ten inches. Cultivate the same as ordinary cut tubers. Eyes are packed in neat boxes, properly and plainly labeled, each box containing 25 eyes. We can furnish all of one variety or several varieties, but no less than 25 eyes of any sort will be put up; nor will orders be accepted for less than 100 eyes or four boxes.

For \$1.00 you may select 25 eyes each, of any four varieties of potatoes we catalog, which will be sent by parcel post, all charges paid. We also guarantee that the eyes will arrive in good condition for planting.

This offer enables you to get a start with our choice Northern Grown potatoes at very little expense.

BEDFORD, IOWA,

I received my potatoes all right, and am well pleased with them. Surprised to see so many nice potatoes. You are the first firm I ever dealt with that sent me more than as much again of any kind of seed that I sent for and I thank you very much, for your kindness. Expect to patronize you in the future.

W.M. A. Wood.

STEWART, OHIO, Jan. 10, 1916.

Find enclosed order for seeds. I don't know as you have any kick coming, on account of me not buying more seeds. I buy all I need and don't know what more I could do. I bought of you four years ago, 22 barrels of potatoes for myself and neighbors, and they are all right. Are giving universal satisfaction.

A. T. VOORHEES.

Can you furnish Early and Late Petoskey seed potatoes? This variety of potatoes goes far ahead of any I have ever grown, both in yield and quality. No trouble to sell to private families when once they have been used.

W. D. BUCHANAN.

MABXBASS, N. DAK., Jan. 7, 1915.

In reply to your circular letter on the back of this sheet will say that I appreciate your sending me a new catalog although on account of my field work I cannot buy and take care of any seeds.

Last year I bought a barrel of Early Petoskey potatoes from you and must say I was more than pleased with results. The patch yielded me about 80 bushels and they were poorly cultivated.

KENNETH E. CRAM.

Darling's Hardy Northern Vegetable Seeds



Northern Vegetable Garden

Darling's Hardy Northern Vegetable Seeds

The following list of vegetable seeds is the result of 30 years' of experience in selecting, testing, and discarding. While it contains a few of the old standard sorts that were in our original list 30 years ago, the change has been very great. Each year has seen some old varieties discarded for something new, which experience has taught us to be an improvement over the old.

In compiling it we have ever aimed to have it complete in each department, but including only such kinds as we know from actual experience to be the best in quality and yield, the hardiest and the easiest grown. To the best of our knowledge it includes the cream of all vegetables. We believe that we are justified in taking great pride in it.

It includes only varieties best suited to the amateur and the home and market gardener. It is not intended for those who have the time and means for experimenting, but for those who depend on a garden for a part or the whole of their living, and who find it necessary to obtain the greatest possible yield from their crops. Realizing, as we do, that it is the worst kind of robbery to sell such people worthless seeds, we take every precaution to have all the seeds we sell, the very best possible to produce.

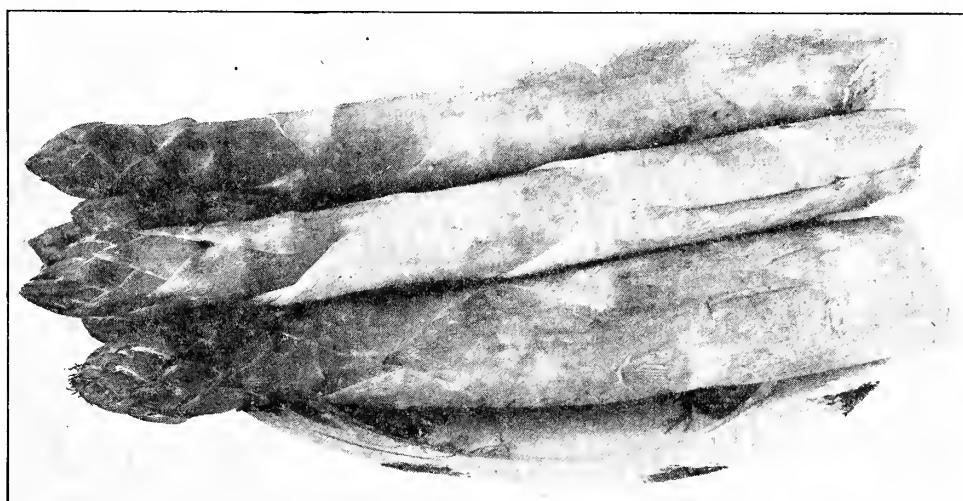
Our Seeds Are Tested. We have always tested our seeds, but each year we are a little more particular in our tests. Not a packet of seeds will leave our hands this year that has not been thoroughly tested for vitality, and found to be fully up to our high standard. By doing this we give our customers double insurance against loss. The seeds you buy of us will not only be **Northern Grown**, but will be of proven vitality.

Prices Quoted Include Free Delivery of Packets, Ounces, Quarts, Pounds, and Pints, except when otherwise noted.

Special Wholesale Prices, intended for market gardeners and others, who buy in large quantities, will be found on page 79.

ASPARAGUS

Beds are usually formed by setting roots one or two years old. If you wish to grow plants from the seed yourself pour hot but not boiling water on the seed and let it stand until cool; pour it off and repeat two or three times with fresh hot water. Then sow in drills one foot apart and two inches deep in light, rich soil. When the plants are well up, thin to about one inch apart and give frequent and thorough cultivation during the summer. If this has been well done, the plants will be fit to set the next spring. The permanent beds should be prepared by deep plowing or spading and thoroughly enriching the ground with stable manure or other fertilizer; a moist, sandy soil is best. If the subsoil is not naturally loose and friable, it should be made so by thoroughly stirring with a subsoil plow or spade. Set the plants about four inches deep and one or two feet apart in rows four to six feet apart. After the plants are well started, give frequent and thorough cultivation.



Darling's Mammoth Asparagus

63. Darling's Mammoth One of our own introductions. Being of Northern Origin and Northern Grown it has phenomenal strength, and vitality and makes a wonderfully vigorous growth unequalled by any. It is superior in every way—larger, earlier, a strong, quick grower, a more prolific and continuous yielder; the stalks, large and uniform under ordinary culture, average nearly an inch in diameter, retaining their thickness up to their plump tips. The usual bunch of fifteen shoots measures 13½ inches in circumference and weighs about two pounds. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 85 cts.

ASPARAGUS SEED—Full List

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
63 Darling's Mammoth. See above.....	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.85
66 Early Giant Argenteuil. A mammoth sort. Very early.....	.05	.10	.20	.70
69 Conover's Colossal. Standard sort. Color, deep green. Grows very erect.....	.05	.10	.15	.50
72 Palmetto. Very early and large. Quality, good. Very productive.....	.05	.10	.20	.60
75 Barr's Mammoth. Stalks very large. Few scales. Round heads. Fine.....	.05	.10	.20	.70
78 Columbian Mammoth White. Immense yield of clear white heads. A very valuable sort.....	.05	.10	.20	.70
81 Banvallet's Giant. New. Disease resisting. Productive. Excellent quality. Fast becoming a market gardener's favorite.....	.05	.10	.20	.60

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

These are very fine two-year-old roots that will bring the very best results. They are put up 50 to the bunch. We ship by freight or express, just as customer directs, but we find express shipments the more satisfactory, as the roots arrive in much better growing condition.

If wanted by parcel post add 20 cents for each 50 roots.

	50	100	1000
Darling's Mammoth	No. 63A	\$0.75	\$1.00
Early Giant Argenteuil.....	No. 66A	.50	.75
Conover's Colossal	No. 69A	.50	.75
Palmetto	No. 72A	.50	.60
Barr's Mammoth	No. 75A	.50	.60
Columbian Mammoth	No. 78A	.50	.75

DARLING'S HARDY NORTHERN SEED BEANS



Beans. The Way They Grow in the North—No Blight Here

Plant them and not only insure your crop against disease but also a good yield of finest quality.

The demand for Northern Grown Seed Beans, the last year, has been enormous, far beyond the supply. Southern farmers are beginning to realize that they must do something to stop the terrible losses they are suffering from anthracnose and blight. They are learning that they can overcome it to a great extent by planting healthy seed grown in the north. This accounts for the unusual demand.

The farms in Northern Michigan being new and the clearings usually small, our farmers have not gone into the growing of beans as extensively as those in Southern Michigan; but there is no doubt but that the beans they do grow far excel in every respect those grown farther south.

Our beans are grown on new land and are free from blight and other diseases which are so troublesome farther south on the old farms. Being grown in the north, they are harder, have stronger vitality, are better colored, yield better, and mature earlier than those grown farther south. Our beans are just as far ahead of those grown in Southern Michigan as Southern Michigan beans are ahead of those grown in other localities.

CULTURE—Beans like a dry, light, rich, warm soil, although they can be successfully grown on almost any kind of good garden soil. A good many "Old Timers" pretend to think that if a soil is too poor to grow anything else, it should be planted to beans. This is a mistaken idea. Our experience is that beans require just as good land and just as much care as any crop, if good results are to be attained.

Beans should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warmed up and after all danger of frost, for they rot easily in the ground and the tender leaves cannot stand cold. The Dwarfs, as a usual thing are earliest and most hardy. Running beans, especially the Limas, are much more tender than the Dwarfs, and should not be planted as early in the season.

In garden culture beans are usually planted about two inches deep, in drills 18 inches apart and three inches apart in the drills. For field culture, the rows are made two feet or 28 inches apart so as to cultivate with a horse. Until blossoming season, frequent but shallow hoeing or cultivating should be given. This should by all means be discontinued after the blossoms appear, as blossoms and pods are very tender and easily damaged. Cultivation should therefore be well done before the blossoms appear. It is useless to expect a good crop of beans on ill prepared soil or on land that needs deep stirring after planting.

One quart will plant 100 feet of drill and one bushel is sufficient for an acre. Lima and Pole beans require one quart for 100 hills. Plant five or six beans in each hill about two inches deep. Make hills about three feet apart each way, setting the large-seed varieties with the eye downward.

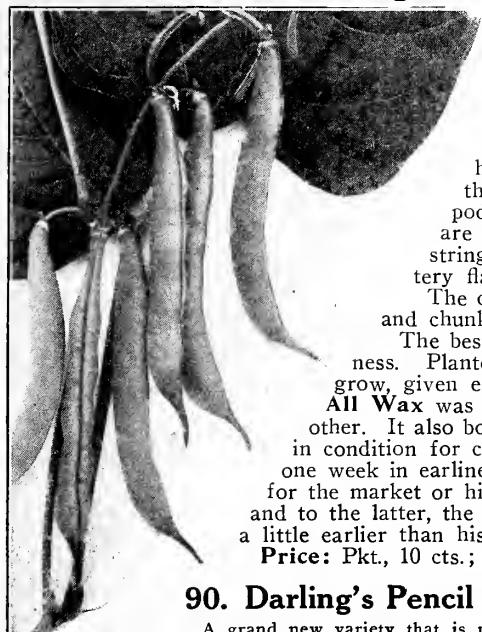
Picking the pods as fast as they are large enough for use and not allowing the beans to ripen will greatly lengthen the bearing season.

As it is impossible to furnish enough beans for five cents for the average family garden we put more than twice as many in a large packet for which we charge ten cents.

Packets, pints and quarts are sent by parcel post, charges paid; larger amounts by freight or express at purchaser's expense. For prices of larger amounts see page 79.

A New Wax Pod Bean Of Our Own Origina- tion and Introduction

84. Darling's Earliest of All Wax



A fine bean of strictly Northern Michigan origin. It has always been grown in the cold north, and consequently is very hardy, very early and very prolific.

Darling's Earliest of All Wax belongs to the Black Wax family, but is much earlier, much more prolific, grows a larger and healthier vine, and is much less liable to rust than any of the black wax sorts. While the pods are not quite as round as some others, they are thick, long, very solid, brittle, and entirely stringless, and when cooked have a delicious, buttery flavor not found in any other variety.

The dry seed is purplish black in color, rather short and chunky with roundish section.

The best feature of this fine bean is its extreme earliness. Planted by the side of all the other varieties we grow given exactly the same care, **Darling's Earliest of All Wax** was ready for picking fully a week ahead of any other. It also bore more pods to the vine and remained longer in condition for cooking than any of the others. This gain of one week in earliness means a great deal to the man who grows for the market or his own table. To the former it means dollars, and to the latter, the pleasure of producing stuff for his own table a little earlier than his neighbor.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 40 cts.; qt., 75 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

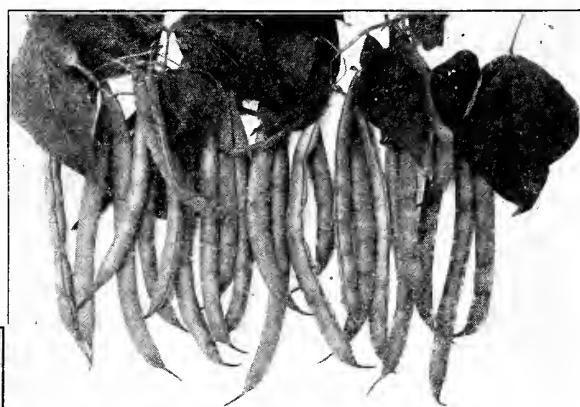
90. Darling's Pencil Pod Black Wax The Handsomest Wax Pod Bean

A grand new variety that is medium early, very prolific, and of superior quality. Pods are long, straight, round as a pencil, saddle-backed, fleshy, and of bright yellow color. They are tender, brittle, absolutely stringless, and produced during a long season.

Darling's Earliest of All Wax Bean Plants are of a true bush growth; 15 inches high, very strong and vigorous, with a great abundance of coarse, dark-colored foliage. The pods are borne in great profusion well up from the ground, and are exceedingly free from rust. This is one of the surest yielding varieties among the wax pods.

The table quality of the Pencil Pod is all that can be desired. It remains tender longer than most other varieties, and when cooked, does not have that strong "beany" taste found in so many "string" beans. It is tender and as sweet as a Telephone pea.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 35 cts.; qt., 60 cts.; by mail, postpaid.



Darling's Refugee Wax

103. Refugee Wax The stock we offer is very productive, early, and of superior quality. The plants are very vigorous and branching. The pods are four to five inches long, thick, fleshy, round, stringless, and wax-like, being of a clear, light yellow color. Seed medium-sized, cylindrical, rounded at ends, yellowish drab, heavily splashed with a bluish black. This is an extensively used sort for canning and is suitable also for the home garden and market.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 35 cts.; qt., 60 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

105. Detroit or Improved Golden Wax

The plants of this old popular variety are very hardy, quite dwarf but very erect, bearing their pods well up from the ground. Pods are straight, broad, flat but thick and meaty. Pods are yellow when young, but as they grow older change to a waxy golden shade. Very free from rust. In fact, it is catalogued by some as being absolutely so. Entirely stringless while young. Seed white and quite round, with markings of brown and black around the eye.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 35 cts.; qt., 60 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

CHAUNCEY, ILL., Jan. 10, 1916.

In reply to yours of recent date, beg to say that all the business transactions I have ever had with your firm have been very satisfactory. I bought Irish Cobbler seed potatoes of you last spring and raised the best crop of potatoes I ever saw grow. I have as good potatoes as you or any other seed firm has at this time. Will not want any seed potatoes this spring but will buy new stock in 1917. Will probably order some garden seeds of you a little later on. You may rest assured any time I need any seeds I will have no hesitancy in ordering from you. Wishing you a prosperous year, I remain,

MOFFIT MILLS.



Detroit or Improved Golden Wax



Black Valentine

110. Hodson Wax

"The most remarkable bean of the century." Enormous plant. Enormous pod. Enormous yielder. Never affected by rust or blight.

This distinct new type of bean is remarkable for its great size of plant and pod and wonderful productiveness. It will outyield any other bush bean two to one on a given area. The strong, sturdy plants often attain dimensions $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, and bear great quantities of long, meaty pods, measuring 7 to 8 inches in length and of a waxy cream-yellow color. The ample foliage sheltering the pods from the hot sun renders them exceptionally tender, brittle, and if picked before too old they are stringless, free from fiber and of fine table quality.

This variety is absolutely immune from bean diseases. Not a trace of rust, blight, or mildew has ever appeared on a plant or pod in our trial grounds or fields during the years we have been growing it. The Hodson Wax comes in about two weeks after the earliest dwarf varieties, but for main crop it is destined to become important for both the private table and for market growers on account of its phenomenal vigor and productiveness. The plants should be thinned out to at least 6 inches apart in the rows on account of the great size of the plants.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 35 cts.; qt., 60 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

GREEN-PODDED VARIETIES**A New Green Pod Bean****120. Black Valentine****Beautiful, Straight, Round. Pods Perfectly Stringless and Delicious**

This grand new bean possesses all the merits of the old Red Valentine, and in addition the pods are longer, straighter, more round, more brittle, and better flavored. The pods are slender, perfectly round but slightly curved, and of a beautiful green color. **Black Valentine** is unusually hardy and free from disease of all kinds, more so even than the Refugee, which has always been noted for these good features. It is suitable for either early or late planting. When planted early, it produces pods suitable for use as early as any of the green-podded sorts. In fact, it can be planted earlier than any variety we know of, on account of its being so very hardy.

Black Valentine yields enormously. For this reason we never have any trouble in getting all of them grown that we want. It is the first variety our growers ask for. At any time or for any purpose, **Black Valentine** will be found the most valuable of the green-pod varieties.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 35 cts.; qt., 60 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

123. Stringless Green Pod Combines the good qualities of all Green Pod Beans. The Stringless Green Pod is now one of the most popular bush beans in America. In point of earliness it ranks among the first, in quality it is excelled by none, and in bearing ability it stands without a rival. It is unquestionably one of the greatest green pod beans to date. As to brittleness of pod, the point suggested by its name, its merit is so high that enthusiastic friends claim it is the only stringless bean.

The pods are round, fleshy, and slightly curved; are borne in abundance through a long season, beginning early. They are $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, light green in color, very tender and of the highest and best flavor.

Price. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 35 cts.; qt., 60 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

133. Bountiful
A Flat-Podded Bush Bean

"A Prolific and Continuous Bearer. The First in the Spring and the Last in the Fall. Stringless; Tender; Delicious."

This new variety is a great improvement in green bush beans, and is very popular wherever it has been introduced. The plant is remarkably handsome, of thrifty growth, practically rust and blight proof. It is very hardy, extremely early, very prolific and bears continuously for weeks. It is the first to produce edible pods in the spring and furnishes the last picking in the fall. But its greatest merit lies in its rich green pods which are

of immense size, thick, broad, very long, uniform in shape, solid, meaty, and of high quality. They are meltingly tender, and of delicious flavor, and they are absolutely stringless, entirely free from any tough lining, not only when young, but until nearly matured.

As green shell beans they are deliciously palatable and it is equally valuable as a dry shell bean.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 55 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

LAKE ODESSA, Jan. 8, 1916.

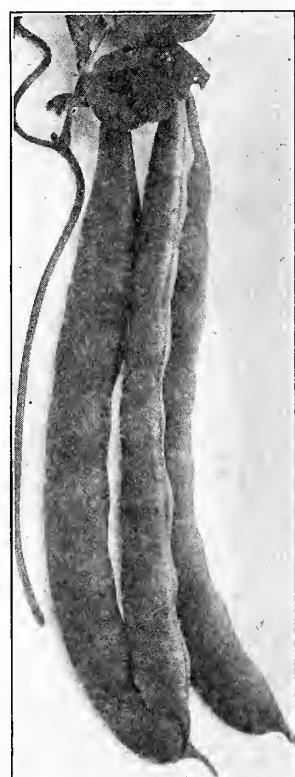
I write you in regard to my order for beans. I am anxious to know where I am at on the seed bean question. Would like to get sample as per our agreement as soon as I can. One of my neighbors wanted me to ask you for price of seed beans on 15 or 20 bushels. The beans I raised from your seed this last season have been a great ad. for your seed in this locality.

CHAS. M. CHAMPLIN.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA., Dec. 29, 1914.

In reply to your folder would say "Yes" I want your catalog of seeds. The last two springs I sent to you for seed potato eyes and would say I am well pleased with results, especially with the eyes of your Late Petoskey potatoes. I raised potatoes that weighed $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. The other kind I sent for was California Russet.

J. S. COLEMAN.



Bountiful

The Earliest and Best Bush Lima Bean

144. Fordhook Bush Lima The only stiffly erect bush Lima. Both Pods and Beans are twice the size of Dreer's Bush Lima and more than half again as large as the Challenge Pole Lima.

Fordhook Bush Lima is altogether unique. Nothing like it has ever been seen before. Of strong, erect, true bush-like growth (never prostrate or running), the bushes average 20 to 30 inches in height by 20 to 24 inches color. The stalks that produce the blossoms are thrown out from the lateral and main stalks; the pods are borne in "clusters" of from four to eight. The pods resemble those of Dreer's Bush Lima, but average more than double the size, measuring from 4 to 5½ inches long, about 1¼ inches wide, by as much as three-fourths of an inch thick. The pods contain three to five large beans with an average of four.

Fordhook Bush Lima is fully 33½ per cent heavier cropper and therefore is bound to displace entirely the old Bush Limas. In season it is from four to six days earlier.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 40 cts.; qt., 75 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

150. Early Leviathan Lima The Earliest Pole Lima Grown. Abundantly Prolific. Delicious buttery flavor. One week earlier than any other Pole Lima. Of superior quality. Wonderfully productive. The ideal Pole Lima. This delicious vegetable is denied to many would-be growers on account of the length of season required to mature it, the early frost coming on just as the crop is ready to pick. This sort is at least a week earlier than any other, consequently it will prove a boon to thousands of growers.

It is a strong grower, clinging well to the poles, and is a sure cropper. The pods differ from those of other early Pole Limas in being straighter and longer. The pods hang out from the foliage in large clusters and contain four to five and sometimes six large beans in the pod.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 40 cts.; qt., 75 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

New Wax Pole Bean

159. Early Golden Cluster Wax A Mammoth Wax-Podded Pole Bean of Exceptional Quality—Indispensable for Home or Market Garden. We know of no bean which will please you more than this remarkable new sort. We have grown pods from this variety on our trial grounds a full ten inches long and of a most beautiful golden waxy color, and where they have been exposed in market, have readily brought a quicker sale and a better price than any other sort. Pods are produced in clusters of from four to six the entire length of the vine and are fit for use a long time after reaching maturity. While this variety is nearly as early as any of the Dwarf Beans, it will continue to produce pods until cut down by frost.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 35 cts.; qt., 60 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

FIELD BEANS

They kept us pretty busy filling Field Bean orders last season. The crop was very short anyway and then on top of that we received many more orders than ever before. We thought at one time that it would be impossible for us to fill all orders, but we did manage to fill all but a very few at the very last.

You see, growers are learning that the best insurance against blight and anthracnose is in planting Northern Grown seed. A few have been planting them for years; a great many planted them in 1914, and in 1915 we had hundreds of orders from Southern Michigan alone. Nearly all these customers and their neighbors are bound to come back with larger orders this year.

While we have by no means an unusually large supply of these beans this year, we have a much better stock than last year, and the quality is perfect, not a sign of rust, blight, or anthracnose having been seen in our fields.

We advise ordering as early as possible. Ask for special price on large quantities.

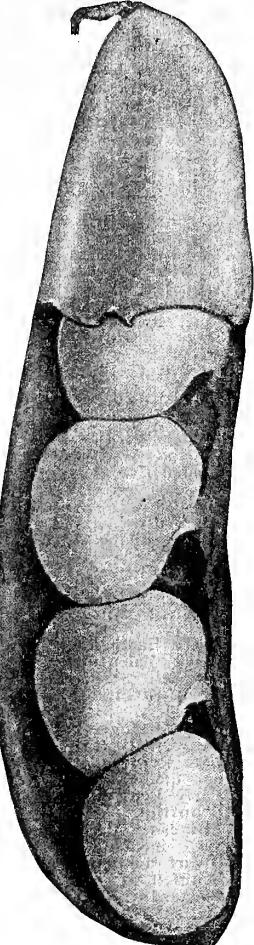
Insure your bean crop this year by planting Darling's Northern Grown Beans

165. Darling's Improved White Pea Bean

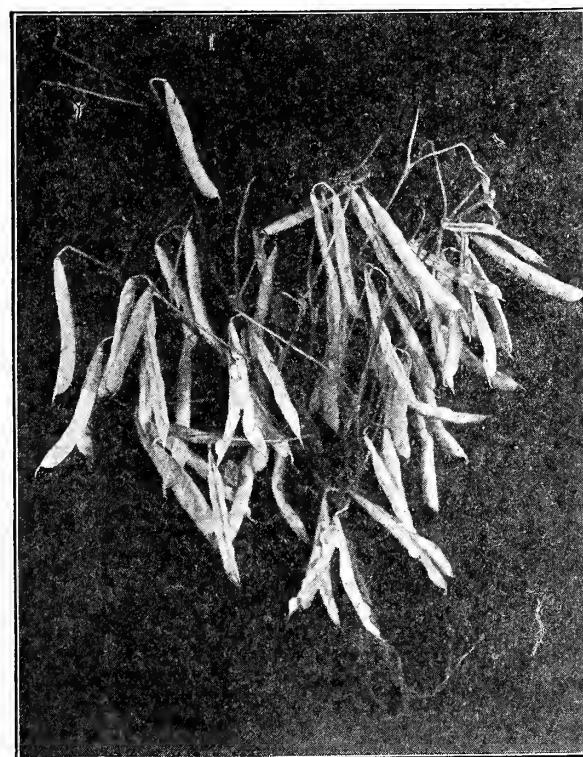
The result of years of careful growing and selecting. Far superior in both quality and productiveness to the common sorts. The vine is of medium size, erect, bearing a profusion of long pods well up from the ground. The dry beans are small, round, pure white, and of fine appearance. For this reason they are the most profitable for the farmer to grow, as they will always bring an extra price. We have shipped these beans into every State in the Union, and have never received a complaint that they were not just what we claim—the earliest and best field bean in existence. We have, however, received many enthusiastic letters from people who have planted them and are more than satisfied with results. Try a few of Darling's Improved White Pea Beans and get acquainted with the best bean that grows.

Price. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Ask for special bushel prices, if interested.



Fordhook Bush Lima



Darling's Improved Pea Bean

167. Northern Michigan Navy We have a very fine strain of Navy Beans, grown from years. The greatest trouble with white beans usually offered for seed purposes is that they are mixed. Navy, Pea, Medium, and sometimes Marrows, all mixed together. Our beans are not mixed. You get what you buy and nothing else.

Our Navys are fine, clean, white, perfect. No mixtures, no disease. You will find none better.
Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Ask for special price of larger quantities.

BEANS. Full List

Dwarf Wax Podded Kinds

		Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.
84	Darling's Earliest of All. Full description elsewhere.....	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$0.75
87	Prolific German Wax. Black seeded. Extremely early. Better than old Butter Wax. ....	.10	.30	.55
90	Darling's Pencil Pod Wax. Full description elsewhere.....	.10	.35	.60
93	Saddle-Back Wax. Black seed. Vines bushy, strong. Pods long, straight, round, stringless, and deliciously flavored.....	.10	.30	.55
96	Curries Rust Proof Wax. Black seeded. Vines very strong and healthy. Pods long, straight, flat, stringless and rustless.....	.10	.30	.55
99	Round Podded Kidney Wax. One of the best. Pods very round, meaty, and stringless.....	.10	.35	.60
102	Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Market gardeners' favorite. Pods long, straight, flat, broad. Enormous yielder.....	.10	.35	.60
103	Refugee Wax. See full description.....	.10	.35	.60
105	Detroit Wax. Improved strain of old Golden Wax. Fine for home or market.....	.10	.35	.60
108	Golden Wax. One of the oldest, best, and most popular of the wax-pods. Very early. ....	.10	.35	.60
110	Hodson Wax. See full description.....	.10	.35	.60
111	Golden Eye Wax. Very early. Vine strong, upright, abundant yielding. Pods long, broad, flat. One of the easiest to grow.....	.10	.30	.55
114	Davis Wax. Seed white, kidney shaped. Fine for winter use. Pods long, straight, flat, very handsome. Hardy and productive.....	.10	.35	.60
115	Scarlet Flageolet Wax. Mid-season. Very strong growing. Rustless. Seed kidney-shaped, very large, bright red. Pods very long, very broad, flat.....	.10	.30	.55
116	Violet Flageolet Wax, or Perfection. The most showy wax bean. Seed large, kidney shaped, flat, dark violet.....	.10	.30	.55

Green Podded Bush Sorts

		Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.
117	Extra Early Red Valentine. Old popular kind. Nothing better in green pods.....	.10	.30	.55
120	Black Valentine. Full description elsewhere.....	.10	.35	.60
123	Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. Full description elsewhere.....	.10	.35	.60
126	Giant Stringless. Very productive, hardy, and sure yielding. Similar to Burpee's Stringless.....	.10	.35	.60
129	Early Refugee. Very early. Bush 15 inches, robust, hardy. Pods nearly round, meaty.....	.10	.30	.55
130	Late Refugee. (1000 to 1) Vines tall, spreading, hardy. Pods long, nearly round, fine quality. One of the best late sorts.....	.10	.35	.60
132	Early Long Yellow Six Weeks. Very early standard sort. Good quality.....	.10	.30	.55
133	Bountiful. Full description elsewhere.....	.10	.30	.55
134	Tennessee Green Pod. Very popular south. Well liked wherever known. Pods 6 to 7 inches long. Fine.....	.10	.35	.60
135	Dwarf Horticultural. Very early and productive. Excels the Limas as a shell bean. ....	.10	.35	.60
136	Longfellow. Early. Good for home or market. Fine quality.....	.10	.30	.55
138	Goddard. (Boston Favorite) Used for shell beans. Early and as good as Limas for shell beans.....	.10	.30	.55

Lima Beans

141	Burpee's Bush Lima. Bushes 18 to 20 inches high, erect and branching. Early, very productive and good quality.....	.10	.35	.60
144	Fordhook Bush Lima. Full description elsewhere.....	.10	.40	.75
147	Dwarf Large White Lima. Not as early as Burpee's and Fordhook, but some consider it better quality.....	.10	.35	.60
150	Early Leviathan Pole Lima. See full description.....	.10	.40	.75
153	Large White Pole Lima. Too late for the north. Fine for the middle and southern States .....	.10	.30	.55

Pole Beans

156	Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead. The best green podded pole bean. Early. Very prolific. ....	.10	.35	.60
159	Early Golden Cluster Wax. Full description elsewhere.....	.10	.35	.60
162	Lazy Wife. Seed white. Good for winter use. Pods very long and stringless.....	.10	.35	.60

Field Beans

165	Darling's Improved Pea Bean. Full description elsewhere.....	.10	.30	.50
167	Darling's Selected Northern Michigan Navy. Full description elsewhere.....	.10	.25	.40
168	White Kidney. Seed white, kidney shaped, finest quality for eating. Late.....	.10	.30	.50
171	Red Kidney. Our Northern Grown Seed is of fine quality and cannot be excelled for planting .....	.10	.30	.50

BEETS

CULTURE.—The soil best suited for the Beet is that which is rather light, provided it is thoroughly mixed with manure. It wanted very early, sow in hotheds and transplant; but for main crop sow in the spring, as soon as the ground is fit to work, in drills 18 inches apart, one inch deep. For winter use, the turnip varieties may be used. When the plants are three or four inches in height, thin out so that they stand three or four inches apart. Keep free from weeds by frequent hoeing and hand-weeding if necessary. Before freezing weather sets in the roots may be stored in cellars or pits, same as potatoes; dry earth thrown over them before the straw is put on insures their keeping over winter. Do not bruise them in handling. One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill; 5 or 6 pounds to the acre.

LAPEER, MICH., Jan. 13, 1915.

I beg to state to the public that your catalog and seeds are unequalled. From 55 cts. worth of Houser Cabbage seed I grew ten tons. Some of them would scarcely get into the head of a barrel. I sold them in West Va. at \$20 a ton, or \$200. Your early Petoskey potatoes also were some grand in size and yield, other seeds as well.

A. D. CLARK.

I am writing you with regard to the crops of beans and potatoes in your section. Are they badly affected with the blight? There are no beans or potatoes in this vicinity to amount to anything and what there are will not be fit for seed next spring. It will be necessary for the farmers here to send north for their seed providing they can get seed that is free from blight.

Those that planted northern grown seed beans last spring here have a fairly good crop but those that planted their own seed have nothing. Will you kindly write me with regard to the prospects.

MARTIN HARRINGTON.

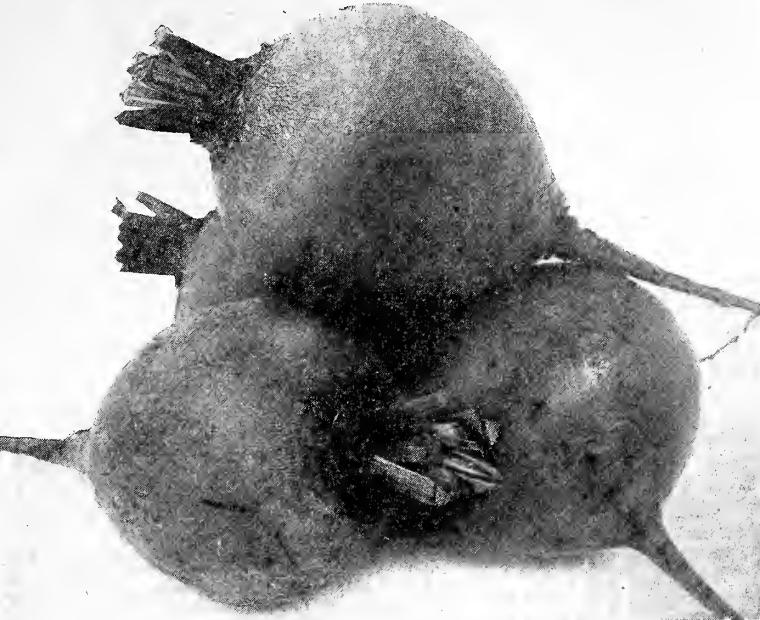
AFTON, MAINE, Jan. 10, 1915.

You have asked me to write you, so I will. You mention that I have never dealt with you people, and I know no other reason except that you are too far away. I sent to you some years ago for one pound of Late Petoskey potatoes, and they have proven to be a great potato in this section. Starting from that one pound they are pretty well scattered through this township now and are giving good results wherever planted.

E. L. GAGE.

174. Darling's Earliest Red Turnip Beet**THE BEET THAT BEATS THEM ALL**

Darling's Earliest Red Turnip Beet surpasses all others both in earliness and flavor. It also excels in color, being dark, rich red that does not change with cooking. It is globular in shape, very smooth, free from side or fibrous roots. It is the best to sow early for early summer use and best to sow late for winter use. It is an ideal winter beet on account of its keeping so well in storage. It is tender, crisp, and deliciously sweet. One of the very best for both the home or market garden. It sells ahead of all others on the market.



Darling's Earliest Red Turnip Beet

Darling's Earliest Red Turnip Beet is very early, having made a crop suitable for market in seven weeks from planting the seed. The tops being very small make it very fine for forcing. It has the same good qualities whether sown under glass or in the open.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

176. New Crimson Globe Beet A Model in Shape. Deep Crimson Flesh. Very

Small Tap-Root. Surprisingly Sweet.

The New Crimson Globe Beet has now been grown extensively in many sections of the country and the multitude of good reports received from our customers indicate that it gives most thorough satisfaction. Color is deep blood-red; fine grained, and of unsurpassed quality. The foliage is small-leaves all grow from a very small crown in the top of the bulb. The beets are entirely free from fibrous rootlets, having only a slender tap-root. No up-to-date grower can afford to be without this most excellent new sort.

Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

199. Lucullus Swiss Chard Spinach Beet

This grand new and distinct variety is a great acquisition. The stalks are as thick and broad as rhubarb. The plants grow to a height of from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the stalks are from 10 to 12 inches long below the leaf and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad. These stalks are delicious when cooked and should be served in the same manner as asparagus. The leaf portion is heavily crumpled or savoyed and is very crisp and tender. The leafy portion of the foliage is cooked and served in the same manner as spinach. The leaves and stalks, being served as separate vegetables, afford two distinct dishes from the same plant at one time.

Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

SUGAR BEETS

Sugar Beets are desirable not only for the manufacture of sugar, but are invaluable for stock feeding and table use. The best soil is a rich, friable sandy or clayey loam. Rich, mucky soils often give an immense yield of roots which, though excellent for feeding, are of little value for sugar-making.

Sugar Beets for Stock Feeding**216. Giant Feeding Sugar Beet, or Half Sugar Mangel**

By skilful breeding there has been developed in Giant Feeding Sugar Beet a sort very much more valuable for feeding purposes than the old sort. It unites the large size of the Mangel with the greater feeding value of the Sugar Beet. The roots average 10 to 12 inches, and the outline is that of a broad, thick wedge. The upper portion is of a soft bright pink, shading lighter toward the bottom where the lower portion for about one-third the length is white. The flesh is pure white, crisp, and very sweet. Highly recommended as a most excellent and profitable root to grow for stock feeding. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

MANGEL-WURZEL

CULTURE—As all Mangels require a deep soil to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to 18 inches, and apply plenty of rich stable manure. Sow in May or June, in rows 18 inches to two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow from four to five pounds per acre.

CUMBERLAND, OHIO, Jan. 18, 1915.

You will find an order for seeds inclosed. I got my seeds of you last spring and was well pleased with them. You give such large packages. They all did well. The beet seed was the best we have ever had. Many thanks.

Mrs. J. A. DENNY.

Darling's Giant Feeding Sugar Beet



219. Darling's Improved Mammoth Long Red

 Roots very large, uniformly straight and well formed, comparatively thicker and deeper colored than the common sort and with smaller top. Flesh white, tinged with rose. Under careful culture enormously productive. Our stock will produce the largest and finest roots which can be grown for feeding stock, and is vastly superior to many strains offered under other names, such as Norbitan Giant, Colossal, Monarch, etc. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

225. Darling's Improved Golden Tankard

We have for years insisted that this is the best Mangel grown, and each season strengthens us in the position we took when it was a comparatively unknown sort. We recommend it unqualifiedly as the best Mangel by far for dairy farmers. It combines apparently all the fine points possible to condense into a Mangel. The color is a deep rich yellow. The flesh is firm and solid. On account of its shape, enormous crops are grown, and it is easily lifted from the ground. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

BEETS AND MANGELS. Full List BEET

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
174 Darling's Earliest Red Turnip Beet. See full description elsewhere.....		\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.45
176 New Crimson Giant. Full description elsewhere .....	.05	.10	.25	.75
177 Crosby's Egyptian. The reddest of all. Very early. Flat turnip-shaped.....	.05	.10	.20	.70
180 Early Eclipse. Very early. Roots round. Flesh bright red zoned with white.....	.05	.10	.20	.70
183 Dewing's Blood Turnip. Turnip shaped. Medium size. Flesh red zoned with lighter shade. shade. Very tender and sweet.....	.05	.10	.20	.70
186 Early Blood Turnip. Good for early or late planting. Flesh red.....	.05	.10	.20	.70
189 Long Blood. Best long beet. Beautiful red color. Good keeper.....	.05	.10	.20	.70
192 Detroit Dark Red Turnip. Turnip shaped. Early. Medium size. Dark red flesh.....	.05	.10	.20	.70
195 Half Long Blood. Shorter and thicker than Long Blood. Flesh dark blood red.....	.05	.10	.20	.70
198 Swiss Chard. Grown for the tops which are used for greens. No roots.....	.05	.10	.20	.70
199 Lucullus Swiss Chard Spinach Beet. Full description elsewhere .....	.10	.15	.40	1.25

Sugar Beets

201 Jaensch's Victrix. One of the best for sugar making .....	.05	.10	.20	.50
204 Vilmorin's Improved. Good sugar beet. Ten to sixteen tons per acre.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
207 Klein's Wanzebin. Enormous yielder. Fine for stock .....	.05	.10	.20	.50
210 Lane's Imperial Sugar. Good for sugar or stock feeding .....	.05	.10	.20	.50
213 White Sugar. White. Grows to enormous size .....	.05	.10	.20	.50
216 Giant Feeding Sugar. Full description elsewhere .....	.05	.10	.25	.60

Mangel-Wurzel

219 Darling's Improved Mammoth Long Red. See full description.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
220 Danish Slidstrup. A new variety from Denmark. Very best quality. Contains more nutriment than any other. Big yielder.....	.05	.10	.20	.40
225 Darling's Improved Golden Tankard. Full description elsewhere.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
228 Yellow Leviathan. Large magnificent roots, half above ground. Easy to harvest. Good keeper.....	.05	.10	.20	.40
229 Darling's Mammoth Golden Giant. Very large. Skin yellow. Flesh white. Relished by stock.....	.05	.10	.20	.40

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

CULTURE.—Sow in May in the same manner as cauliflower, and transplant in July, one foot apart in the rows, which should be $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. The Brussels Sprouts is, without exception, the very best winter vegetable that can be grown. Not the least valuable point connected with it is that it is as hardy as the Curled Greens. The real sprouts are not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stalk itself. Strip off the outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such sprouts melt in the mouth like the tenderest cauliflower, and are equally good.

231. Improved Half Dwarf The stem which usually grows from 20 inches to 2 feet in height, is covered with "miniature cabbages" which may be boiled like cabbage or cooked in cream like cauliflower. They are by all means the most delicious and delicately flavored of the cabbage family. On this variety the heads grow very closely and its quality is the finest. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

234. Dalkeith, or Perfection Plants are of dwarf growth and stems are thickly set with large, solid sprouts. This variety is very hardy and even during quite severe weather, the plants maintain their sprouts; in fact, the flavor and quality is much improved by frost. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

DARLING'S NORTHERN GROWN CABBAGE

CULTURE.—Cabbage requires deep, rich, mellow soil, high manuring, and good culture to obtain fine, solid heads. For early use, sow seeds of the early kinds in the hotbed or in a box in the house the last of January or early in February; transplant into the open ground in April, in rows two feet apart and 18 inches in the row; or sow a bed of seed outside as soon as the soil can be worked. Transplant in about four weeks. For second early cabbage, sow in April and transplant in May. For late cabbage, sow in May and transplant in July in rows three feet apart and two feet in the row. In transplanting, it is important that the plants be set down to the first leaf, so that the stem may not be injured in case of frost. Be careful not to cover the heart of the plant. Hoe every week and stir the soil deep. As they advance in growth, draw a little earth to the plants until they begin to head.

To preserve cabbages during winter, pull them on a dry day and turn them over on the heads a few hours to drain. Set them out in a cool cellar, or bury them in long trenches in a dry situation, covering with boards or straw so as to keep out frost and rain.

FIRST EARLY SORTS**The Earliest Cabbage of Them All****237. Darling's Extra Early Express**

A Valuable Acquisition for All Who Grow Early Cabbage. Earliest Hard Heading Cabbage Yet Introduced.

Darling's Earliest Express combines earliness with solidity, good size, delicious flavor, tenderness, and productiveness. We have no hesitation in making the bold claim that it is the earliest cabbage in cultivation. The heads are of good size, very solid, pointed, with very few loose leaves. Being very dwarf and compact, plants may be set close so as to produce an enormous yield to the acre. The head lasts until fall without bursting, and has the advantage of being formed firmly at an early stage of growth, so that a perfect cabbage, though small, can be obtained long before the head has come to maturity. The head is fully matured at least a week earlier than that of any other variety so it may be seen how extremely early the unmatured cabbage may be marketed and the exceptionally high prices they will command before other varieties arrive.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

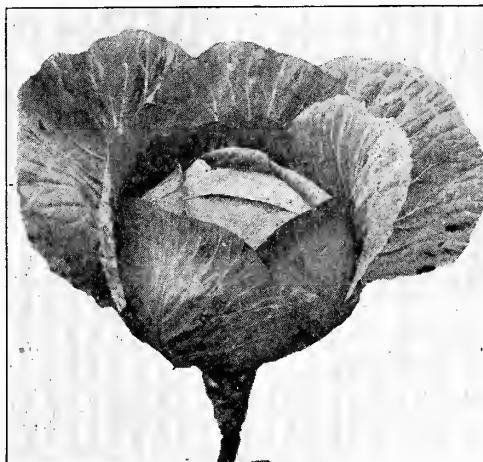


Darling's Extra Early Express

242. Copenhagen Market

The earliest large round-headed cabbage yet introduced. Head exceptionally large for so early a variety; very solid and of most excellent quality. Plant vigorous but compact, with short stem and few outer leaves which are of rather an upright growth. Leaves medium light green, nearly round, comparatively thick and smooth. A most excellent sort, both for the home garden and market gardening trade. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

250. Enkhuizen Glory A valuable second-early cabbage that is becoming immensely popular. It produces fine marketable heads very early; round or ball-like in form. The heads are very solid, with but few outer leaves, and of such compact growth as to permit quite close planting—thus increasing the yield of a given area. The heads are of medium size (weighing from six to eight pounds trimmed), tender and of fine flavor. They keep well when put away and consequently Enkhuizen Glory is valuable also for sowing later in the season for early winter use. Plants set out in mid-summer will produce fine heads before cold weather. The seed we offer has been grown by the originator in Holland, and will yield heads that will delight the most critical planters. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.00.



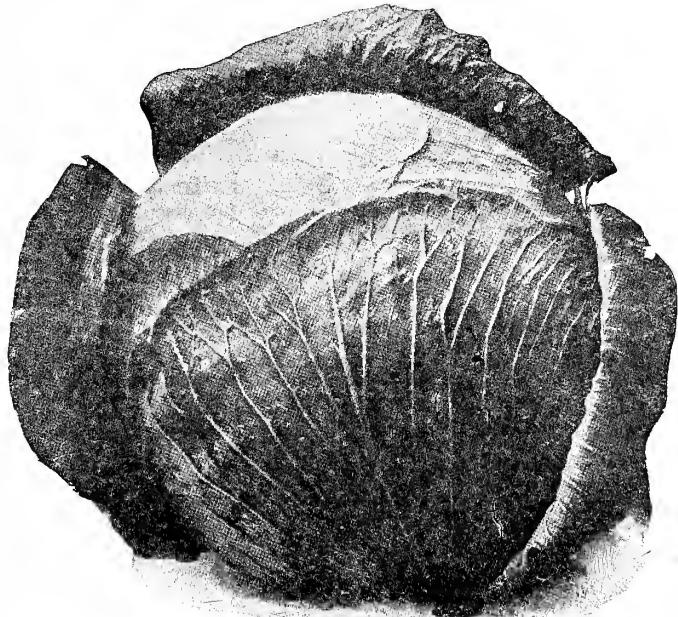
Enkhuizen Glory Cabbage

CABBAGE—Late, or Autumn and Winter Sorts**264. Darling's Extra Selected Volga**

A new cabbage which is one of the finest varieties. For uniformity in growth, shape of head, and hardiness we have never seen its equal in a large-heading variety. It is two or three weeks earlier than other large kinds. Seed sown at the same time as the Wakefield had heads ready for market when the Wakefields were only half grown. The plant is nearly all head, having few outside leaves. The heads are nearly as round as a ball and as hard and solid as Danish Ball Head, while they are much larger and heavier, often weighing 15 pounds each. The quality of this cabbage is very fine both for cooking and for kraut. It will keep perfectly all winter if kept cool.

If plants are set out early, they will head in July and August, and can be used as a summer and fall variety. We are sure this cabbage will prove a most profitable one to all who raise it. The plants are so compact that they can be set out $1\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ feet, and will produce enormous crops on good rich land and fair crops on land that would not produce a ton to the acre of some other varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$1.80.

The Quickest Growing Large Late Variety



Darling's Extra Selected Volga

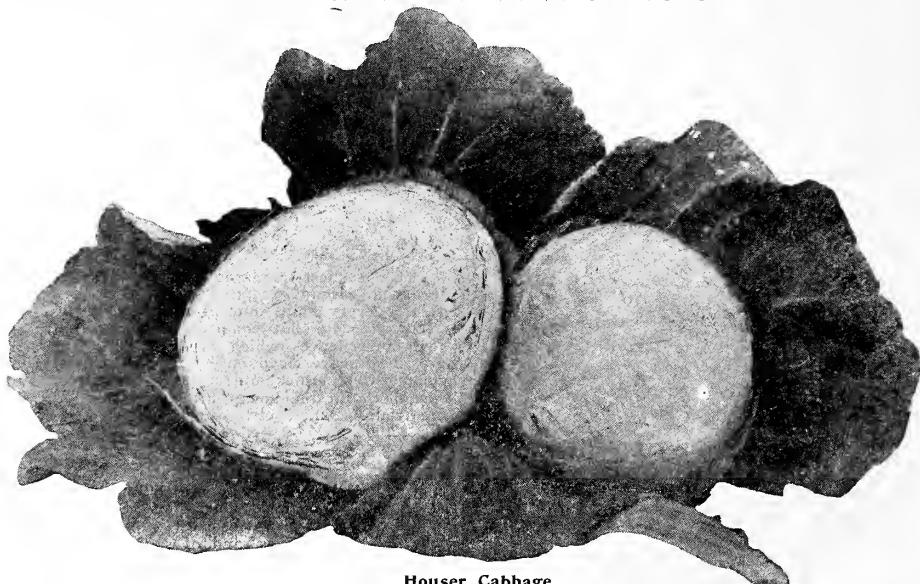
The Latest Cabbage of Them All

279. Houser The Best, Latest, Largest, Most Solid-Headed of the Late Round Sorts. Houser received from enthusiastic purchasers. This is the kind to grow for late market and shipping. It is at least two weeks later than the Late Flat Dutch type. In solidity, it is fully equal to the Danish Ball Head. It is very compact in habit of growth, the leaves overlapping each other. Its shape and general appearance are better shown in the illustration on this page, made from a photograph, than we can give it in words.

In size, the Houser will average about 12 pounds. The heads are very handsome and uniform in size. The shape is round and very deep, and when one cracks, it is at the stem end, which does not injure it for market.

In quality the Houser equals the best, being very sweet and tender, and free from the coarse ribs found in most late sorts. In our trial grounds this cabbage has shown up exceptionally well, and has proved to be a strong, vigorous grower with ability to withstand drouths better than most varieties. During the past two seasons we have sold more of this variety than of any other, which is good evidence of its great merit. It behaves well in the field, sells well on the market, takes well with the consumer, and pays the grower well. It adapts itself readily to different conditions of soil and climate. Its keeping qualities are perfect. Indeed, it is to its lateness and excellent keeping qualities that we can credit its great popularity, to a great extent. Our seed is genuine, having been purchased from the originator.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80 cts.; lb., \$2.50; by mail, postpaid.



Houser Cabbage

CABBAGE. Full List

First Early Sorts

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
237 Darling's Extra Early Express. See full description.....	.05	\$0.25	\$0.75	\$2.00
240 Early Jersey Wakefield. Very early. The best extra early, oblong headed cabbage, for general market.....	.05	.15	.50	1.50
242 Copenhagen Market. See full description.....	.05	.25	.75	2.00
244 Charleston Wakefield. An improvement on Early Jersey Wakefield in that heads are larger and more solid, often weighing 10 pounds.....	.05	.15	.50	1.50
246 Early York. Heads small, heart-shaped, solid, and tender.....	.05	.15	.50	1.50

Second Early Sorts

249 Early Winningstadt. The old standby. Popular with everybody, everywhere. Early. Very solid, conical-shaped heads. Good for summer or winter.....	.05	.15	.50	1.50
250 Enkhuizen Glory. See full description.....	.05	.25	.75	2.00
252 Early Flat Dutch. Large, solid heads of uniform shape. Round, flattened, weighing 12 to 15 pounds.....	.05	.25	.50	1.50
255 Henderson's Early Summer. Heads round, not pointed. Large and very solid.....	.05	.25	.50	1.50
258 Fottier's Early Brunswick Short Stem. One of the very best second earlies. Dwarf, compact, short stem, few outer leaves. Heads large, flat, solid, fine quality.....	.05	.15	.50	1.50
261 All Seasons. One of the best for market gardeners. Sure to grow and head for amateur or professional. Heads large, dark blue. Fine keeper.....	.05	.15	.50	1.50

Late Sorts

264 Darling's Extra Selected Volga. See full description.....	.05	.20	.60	1.80
267 Stonemason Drumhead. Heads of good size, round, slightly flattened, solid, crisp, and tender. Entirely free from all strong flavor.....	.05	.20	.60	1.75
270 Premium Late Flat Dutch. Heads large, bluish-green, round, top flattened, solid. Sure header. Good for fall or winter.....	.05	.15	.50	1.50
273 Danish Ballhead (Hollander). Heads medium size, very round and solid. The best for shipping.....	.05	.25	.75	2.00
276 Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead. The largest cabbage grown. Often weighs 50 pounds. Will average 30 pounds.....	.05	.25	.75	2.00
279 Houser. See full description.....	.05	.25	.80	2.50

SAVOY CABBAGE

The Savoy Curly Cabbages are of exceptionally fine flavor and quality, and should be more generally cultivated. They are particularly adapted for private use, where quality rather than quantity is considered. Most delicious after frost.	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
282 Drumhead Savoy. The best main crop savoy. Large, solid heads. Delicious flavor.....	.05	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$1.50
285 Early Dwarf Ulm Savoy. The earliest and sweetest savoy. Head round, solid. Leaves small, thick and meaty.....	.05	.15	.50	1.50

RED CABBAGE

288 Mammoth Rock Red. The best, largest, and surest heading red cabbage. Heads large, round, averaging 10 pounds. Deep red color.....	.05	.15	.50	1.50
291 Red Dutch. Used mostly for pickling. Hard, oblong heads. Dark purple color.....	.05	.15	.50	1.50

GARDEN CARROTS

CULTURE. The carrot should always be furnished a good, rich, deep soil. Sow in spring as soon as the ground is in good working order. For garden culture, sow in drills 16 to 18 inches apart, covering the seed one-half inch to an inch deep. Press the soil firmly about the seed, as it is slow to germinate. An important feature in sowing carrots, as in all other seeds, is firming the seed in the soil; this may be done with the foot or a spade.

The short kinds are finest, best adapted for table use, can be had very early, and may be allowed to grow very thickly upon the ground. The large kinds are admirable for all kinds of stock, and nothing is more healthful. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds to an acre.

294. Darling's Improved Danvers

Larger, Sweeter, and Better in Every Respect Than the Old Danvers

Darling's Improved Danvers Carrot is an enormous yielder doing well on all kinds of soil and in all climates where any variety of carrot can be grown. It is fine for table use and the very best for feeding stock. It easily leads our entire list of carrots in the number of orders, which proves beyond a doubt that it is giving the best of results. We claim that this is the most profitable carrot to grow either for table or stock feeding. On account of its being so very solid it outweighs all other varieties, making a great difference where sold by weight. Being very large in diameter and rather short, makes it an easy variety to dig—another great advantage that should not be overlooked where large amounts are grown. It yields enormously, 30 tons to the acre being not at all unusual.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

303. Darling's Best Ox-Heart

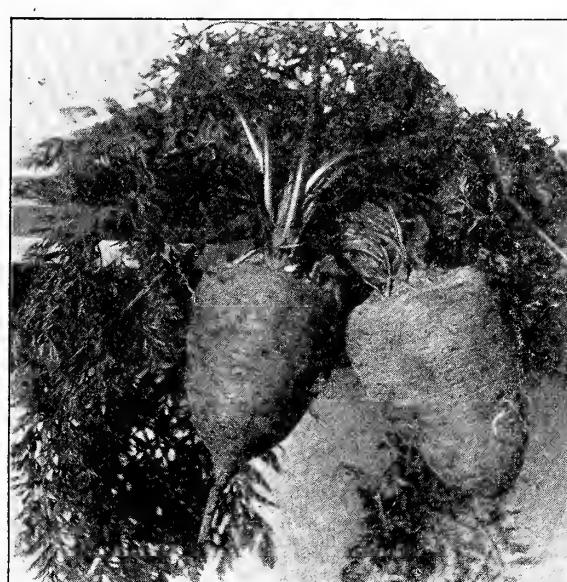
The Best for Heavy Land. We advise sowing this fine strain of Ox-Heart carrot on heavy land which is unsuited for the longer-rooted sorts.

To make good growth the long kinds need a very deep, loose soil. Our Ox-Heart can be sown on the heaviest soils and will yield about as many bushels to the acre as the long varieties on more suitable soil. We have seen good yields grown on ground baked so hard that it would have been impossible to have dug the long sorts even if they could have been grown.

The tops are small for the size of the roots, which are rather short, ending quickly in a small tap root. The flesh is bright orange, fine grained and very sweet. When young, the roots are fine for table use, being fully equal to the kinds that are usually grown for that use. When mature, they make the very best kind of winter stock feed. We know of no crop a farmer can grow that will cost so little and be of more real value to him than a crop of our strain of Ox-Heart Carrot. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.



Darling's Improved Danvers Carrot

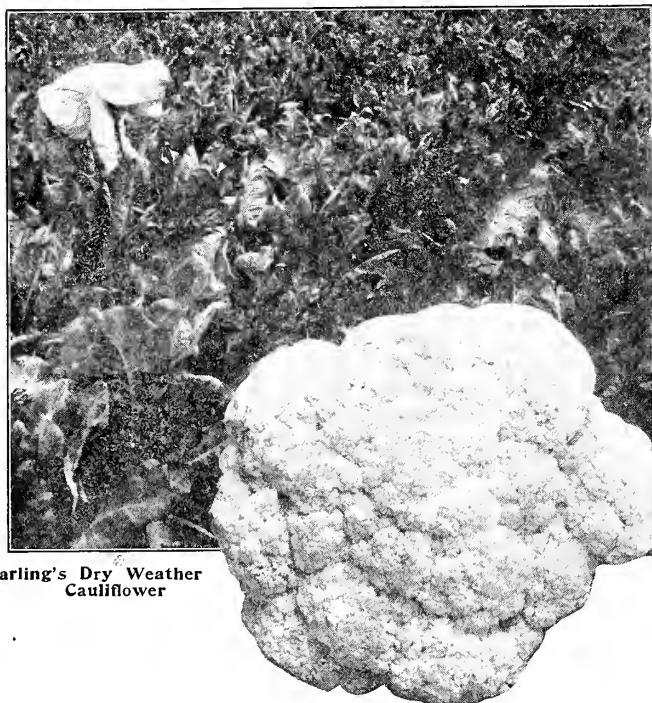


Darling's Best Ox-Heart Carrot

CARROT. Full List

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
294 Darling's Improved Danvers. See full description.....		\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.30
297 Danvers Half Long. Very productive and suited to all kinds of soil. Roots, smooth, medium length, deep orange, handsome. Flesh, sweet, crisp, tender..	.05	.10	.20	.60
300 Improved Long Orange. Good for deep, mellow soil. Roots, broad at top, long, smooth, tapering. Color, bright orange.....	.05	.10	.20	.60
303 Darling's Best Ox-Heart. See full description.....	.05	.10	.15	.40
306 Chantenay. Stump-rooted. Color, deep orange-red. Flesh, crisp and sweet. Heavy cropper. Good for stock or table.....	.05	.10	.20	.60
309 Darling's Selected White Belgian. The largest in size and the largest yielding carrot in cultivation. Roots, short, very heavy at shoulder. Skin and flesh white. Yields 18 to 40 tons to acre. The best stock carrot.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
312 Darling's Selected Yellow Belgian. Same as White Belgian except as to color.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
313 Improved Short White. Roots 7 to 9 inches long, very heavy at shoulder, tapering regularly to point. Color, creamy-white with green crown. Enormous yielder. Excellent for stock.....	.05	.10	.25	.75

CAULIFLOWER



Darling's Dry Weather Cauliflower

CULTURE—The cauliflower delights in a rich soil and an abundance of water. Sow seed for early summer crop in February or March, in a hotbed, and when plants are three or four inches high, transplant four inches apart in boxes or frames. In the middle of spring, or as soon as the gardener deems it prudent, the plants can be removed to the open ground into soil that has been well enriched with good manure. Set the plants from 2 to $\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way. Cultivate often, throwing up the earth, and water well in dry weather. For late cauliflower, sow seed in a cool, moist place, on the north side of a building or tight fence, in this latitude about the first of May, and they will not be troubled with the little black beetle so destructive to everything of the cabbage tribe when young. One ounce will produce about 3,500 plants.

315. Darling's Best Early

The earliest and best in every respect. From one to two weeks earlier than Snowball. A money-maker for the market gardener who gets his "stuff" to market ahead of the other fellow. It is suitable not only for early use, but is superior for late planting. The heads are hard and

solid, and do not spread as do some of the inferior sorts. No other equals it in purity of color, being clear snow white. It is equally desirable for family use and for the market garden. The heads are large, from 9 to 12 inches in diameter, and weigh from four to eight pounds. On account of its close growing, compact habit many more plants may be grown on a given area than of the late spreading sorts. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$4.00; lb., \$15.00.

318. Henderson's Early Snowball Our seed is of the very finest strain, grown especially for us in Denmark, and sure to make a fine solid head. Don't buy cheap cauliflower seed; there is no seed in which quality counts so much. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$4.00; lb., \$12.00.

321. Extra Early Dwarf Snowball Short stem; very fine. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.50; lb., \$12.00.

324. Darling's Dry Weather Cauliflower This is a fine large variety that matures about a week later than Snowball Cauliflower. It is especially adapted for growing in dry locations on account of its large leaves, which furnish greater protection to the heads. But as with all Cauliflowers, to secure a large crop of the best solid heads it is essential that the ground be well enriched and most thoroughly cultivated during the growing season. By planting this variety where other sorts have failed, a good crop of this delicious vegetable can be easily obtained.

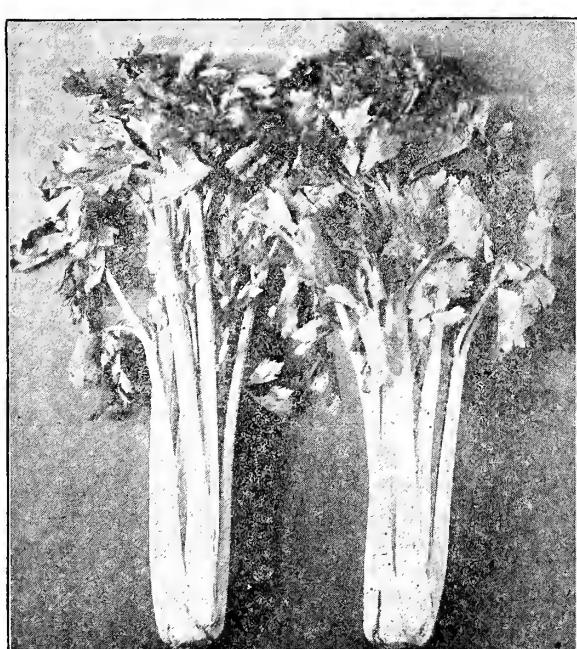
During some seasons, especially like the past year, after a very late spring, hot weather comes on very quickly. In such a year this variety has proven itself of exceptional merit. Also in warm parts of the country, where there is not much cool weather, it is a most desirable sort. Very sure heading and second early. Heads larger than Snowball, and snow white. Our seed is A-1, and procured from the original grower in Denmark. Where a large acreage is planted, there should be at least a portion of it in this variety.

Price: Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$4.00; lb., \$13.00.

CELERY

CULTURE—Sow the seed (which is slow to germinate) in shallow boxes indoors or in a finely prepared seed bed out-of-doors in straight rows so that the small plants may be kept free from weeds. See to it that the seed is not covered too deep and that the bed is kept moist, almost wet, until the seeds germinate, as plenty of moisture is essential to get a satisfactory growth. The seed will not germinate well if planted in a hotbed or where subjected to a temperature above 60° F. When plants are one to two inches high, thin out and transplant so that they may stand three inches apart each way. When they are four inches high, cut off the tops, which will cause the plants to grow stocky.

The crop is usually made to succeed some earlier one, but in order to grow good celery the soil must be made rich as possible, the essentials to success being very rich soil and plenty of water. If good plants are used, they may be set out as late as the middle of August, but the best results are usually obtained from setting about the middle of June or first of July. In setting, prepare broad trenches about six inches deep and four to six feet apart, in which the plants should be



Darling's Snow-White Celery

set six inches apart, cutting off the outer leaves and pressing the soil firmly about the roots. When the plants are nearly full grown, they should be "handled," which is done by gathering the leaves together while the earth is drawn about the plant to one-third its height, taking care that none of it falls between the leaves, as it would be likely to cause them to rust or rot. After a few days draw more earth about them and repeat the process every few days until only the tops of the leaves are visible.

327. Darling's Snow White Celery The Best Early Self-Blanching Variety. This grand new celery we quickly describe to celery experts by stating that it is Golden Self-Blanching with White Plume coloring; it possesses the robust, sturdy, compact habit of Golden Self-Blanching, the stalks being even thicker, more solid and heavy, with immense solid hearts and all brittle, crisp, and tender, free from strings or pithiness, and of delightful rich flavor.

Snow White is decidedly better in quality than White Plume. It is ready for use as early, blanches as easily and is larger in size as well as finer in quality. When grown in rich, moist soil, the stalks are numerous, each plant being fully as thick through as the largest of the tall late sorts. The stalks are crisp and solid, free from stringiness and of most delicious flavor.

To these ideal qualities are added the beautiful silvery white coloring and self-blanching characteristics of White Plume; that is, the foliage is tipped and variegated with white while the heart, inner stalks, and leaves naturally white, and the plants may be easily and quickly blanched by leaning boards on either side of the row without the necessity of "banking up."

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

336. Golden Self-Blanching This is the most popular and best yellow celery for early use. In nearly all markets it is the leading sort. The stalks are much broader and heavier than those of the white varieties and greatly superior in quality. It is ready for use nearly as early as any other sort, and produces dwarfer and much larger bunches with broad, heavy stalks which blanch into a deeper golden yellow color than the other varieties. The color is very handsome, stalks are crisp, tender, and free from stringiness. It is the standard of excellence in the yellow variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

CELERY. Full List

327 Darling's Snow White. See full description. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

330 Giant Pascal. Green-leaved. Fine for fall or early winter. Bleaches beautifully. Very popular in the South. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

333 White Plume. Leaves white. The very earliest and easiest grown. Good quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

336 Golden Self-Blanching. See full description. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

339 Golden Heart Dwarf. Dwarf variety of good quality. Blanches easily. Heart very large and golden-yellow. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

342 Winter Queen. The best and most popular winter sort. The best keeper of all. Short, thick, stout, very heavy with large heart. Blanches beautifully and easily. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Celeriac

A Turnip-Rooted Celery. Roots, Not Tops, Are Eaten.

345. Large Smooth Prague

An improved form of the Turnip-rooted Celery. Roots large, round, and smooth, and free from side roots; a profitable variety for market gardeners. Sow seed same as celery, transplant into rows two feet apart and about six to eight inches in the row. No earthing up is required for Celeriac, as it is the roots which are the edible portion of the vegetable. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

DARLING'S HARDY NORTHERN SWEET CORN

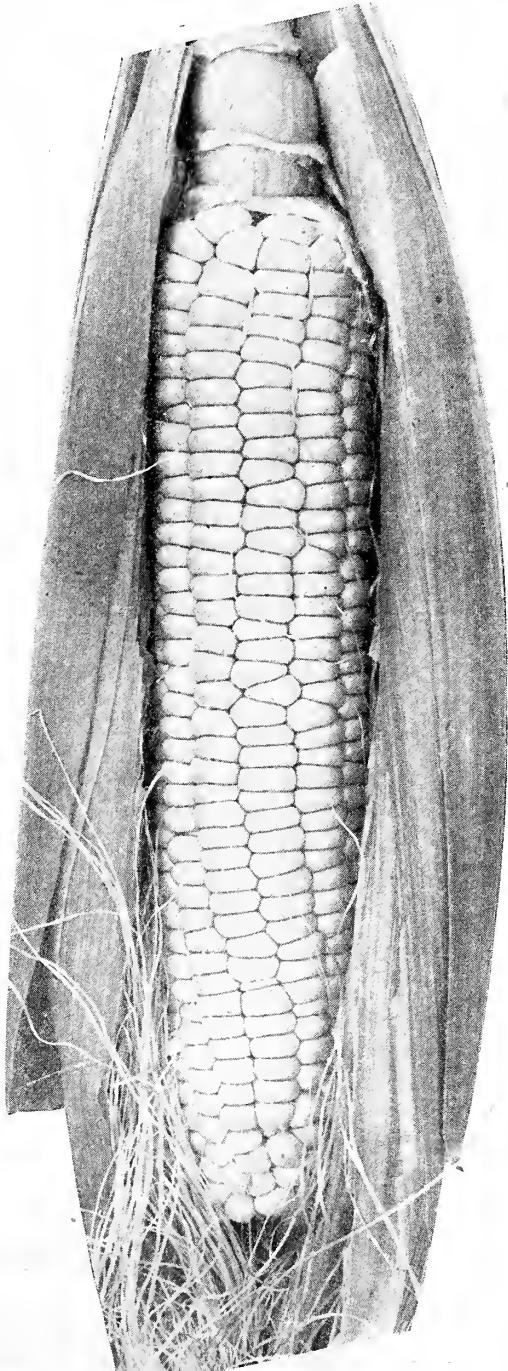
Northern Michigan is the home of good sweet corn. Corn grown here is sweeter, richer, and more delicately flavored than corn grown almost any other place in the world. We do not know why it should be, but we know that it is. Not only experts in such things, but the thousands of people from all over the world who visit us summers, say so.

Our corn is also hardier and earlier. We can explain this, for all vegetables that grow here in the north are that way. It will stand planting earlier and will mature in shorter time than will corn grown farther south.

The man who plants our corn will be surer of a good yield, will have corn of better quality, and will have it earlier than his neighbor who plants southern grown seed. This means a good deal to either the one who has just a little home garden, or the one who grows for market. It means the most to the latter for it is dollars he is after. If he has corn of better quality and can get it on the market a few days earlier than the other fellow, the dollars will be his all right. These are our reasons for advising you to plant DARLING'S HARDY NORTHERN SWEET CORN.

CULTURE. Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often, and draw soil up to the stems; break off side shoots. Make the soil rich with well-rotted manure. A rich, warm alluvial soil is the best, but excellent sweet corn can be raised on any good ordinary soil if it is deeply and thoroughly worked before planting.

Our Sweet Corn is thoroughly tested before it leaves our hands.



Darling's White Mexican



One Stalk of
Darling's Pure Gold Sweet Corn
From a Photograph

uncommonly hardy, and will stand planting earlier in becoming fit for use. The small ears are ideal for the table, being just the right size and not too awkward to handle, as are the larger ones.

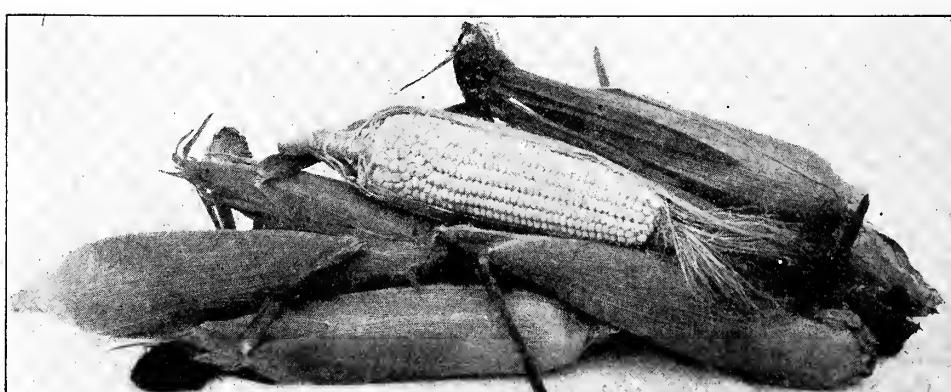
Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

378. Early Evergreen

we have never found any of them so valuable as the stock of this variety we offer. It has been proved, both on our trial grounds and in the field, to come into fit condition for use much earlier than Stowell's Evergreen and to remain in condition quite as long. Ears about seven inches long, with 16 to 20 more or less irregular rows with very deep grain which is of the very best quality. Plants average from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 feet high, and in ear resemble those of Stowell's Evergreen, but differ in earliness, and we think are more uniform. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 35 cts.

387. Country Gentleman For Main Crop. The Most Delicious Sweet Corn Grown.

Very productive, each stalk yielding three and often four ears, even six ears occasionally. Country Gentleman is the finest of all sweet corns for the private table. The arrangement of the kernels on the cob indicates high quality. The moment the teeth sink into this luscious, milky, tender corn you will become a complete convert to it, for it will delight the most fastidious epicure. It retains its delicate tenderness and flavor even when a little old, as the ears are enclosed in a heavy husk, which tends to keep the ear "in the milk" for several days longer than other corns. The ears average eight to nine inches in length, cob small; plump, pearly white kernels of great depth fill the ear from end to end. But the great merit of the "Country Gentleman" corn is its delicious quality; it is without doubt, the sweetest and most tender of any sweet corn. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 35 cts.



Darling's White Evergreen

348. White Mexican The Best Early White Sweet Corn. Did you ever eat any of the old Black Mexican Sweet Corn? Do you remember its marvelous sweetness and delicious flavor? Did you like its flavor but dislike its color? Well, in the White Mexican we have the Black Mexican in a white skin with larger ears and earlier.

White Mexican came from a "sport" found in a field of the old Black Mexican, which has never been excelled for earliness, sweetness, and delicious flavor, its only objection being its dark color when ripe.

White Mexican retains all the wonderful sweetness and delicious flavor of the Black Mexican, but instead of being black in color, it is a beautiful pearly white.

White Mexican grows about five feet high, and is very strong and vigorous. The stalks produce from one to three ears to the stalk, measuring from seven to nine inches in length, with twelve to fourteen rows of kernels. It is fully as early as the Early Cory, but produces larger and better-filled ears, and more of them.

We were the first to catalog White Mexican, and at first our sales were very small. But it fast gained in popularity until we now sell more of it than of any other two varieties, and would no more think of not listing it than we would Stowell's Evergreen or any of the older old standard sorts. We notice that the demand has become so great as to compel nearly all seedsmen to catalog it. Some of them, it is true, do not call it White Mexican, but offer it under a name of their own.

White Mexican is, we think, without exception the best early white sweet corn ever produced. Our seed is all grown by the originator, and is genuine.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

354. Darling's Pure Gold It was just eleven years ago that we first offered Pure Gold to our customers. Thousands have bought it since that time and every one of them are singing praises of this truly wonderful sweet corn. Other thousands are joining their ranks every year, for instead of losing popularity it is making friends faster than ever. It not only makes friends for itself, but it has made more friends for THE DARLING SEED CO. than anything we have ever introduced. In all our experience we have never known anything like it. At first it was a little hard to get it started, on account of its color, but when it once gets a foothold in a neighborhood, other varieties of sweet corn may as well move on.

In color, Pure Gold is a beautiful golden yellow, entirely different from any other yellow corn. It also has a delicious, sweet flavor, excelling in that respect all other kinds. It remains tender a long time and comes off the cob freely without any of those disagreeable hulls that get between the teeth, and make you think of a toothpick after the first bite. One of our customers described it perfectly in a very few words when he said, "It is as sweet as honey and so tender it fairly melts in the mouth."

After it has once become introduced, its color is one of its best features for it enables people to distinguish it from other kinds. Our market gardeners had some trouble at first in getting it on the tables of our big summer hotels, but after they once got it started their only trouble was to grow enough to supply the demand. No other kind is now used in these hotels when Pure Gold can be secured.

The stalks are dwarf, growing but about four feet high, each one bearing from one to four ears about six inches long. It is growing much earlier than other sorts, which makes it several days earlier in the season.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

We have tested many samples of Evergreen corn that were claimed to be earlier than Stowell's Evergreen and to be just as good, but both on our trial grounds and in the field, to come into fit condition for use much earlier than Stowell's Evergreen and to remain in condition quite as long. Ears about seven inches long, with 16 to 20 more or less irregular rows with very deep grain which is of the very best quality. Plants average from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 feet high, and in ear resemble those of Stowell's Evergreen, but differ in earliness, and we think are more uniform. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 35 cts.

For Main Crop. The Most Delicious Sweet Corn Grown.

Very productive, each stalk yielding three and often four ears, even six ears occasionally. Country Gentleman is the finest of all sweet corns for the private table. The arrangement of the kernels on the cob indicates high quality. The moment the teeth sink into this luscious, milky, tender corn you will become a complete convert to it, for it will delight the most fastidious epicure. It retains its delicate tenderness and flavor even when a little old, as the ears are enclosed in a heavy husk, which tends to keep the ear "in the milk" for several days longer than other corns. The ears average eight to nine inches in length, cob small; plump, pearly white kernels of great depth fill the ear from end to end. But the great merit of the "Country Gentleman" corn is its delicious quality; it is without doubt, the sweetest and most tender of any sweet corn. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 35 cts.

390. White Evergreen This is a high-bred, pure-white type of the ever-popular Stowell's Evergreen. From one pure-white grained ear, accidentally discovered some years ago, it has been developed by careful selection. Stalks very vigorous, 6 to 7 feet high. The ears are uniformly very large and well filled to the tip with long, slender kernels. Market gardeners and canners have long been wishing for a white sweet corn as good as Stowell's Evergreen. They can now have it—sweet and tender. When in the green state, both cob and kernels are white as snow. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 35 cts.

SWEET CORN. Full List Extra Early Varieties

		Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.
348	White Mexican. See full description.....	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.40
351	Red Cob Cory. One of the very earliest. Ears, 6 inches. Cob red. Kernels white. Quality fine.....	.10	.20	.35
354	Darling's Pure Gold. See full description.....	.10	.25	.40
357	Extra Early Premo. An extra early variety possessing all the good qualities of other extra early sweet corn.....	.10	.20	.35
360	Golden Bantam. Early; hardy; prolific; fine quality. Ears 6 inches. Corn golden yellow.....	.10	.25	.35
363	Peep-O'-Day. One of the sweetest of the extra earlies. Stalks 4 ft. Ears 6 inches. Grain white.....	.10	.20	.35
366	Kendall's Early Giant. Ears 8 to 10 inches, very attractive and sell well. Kernels pure white, very tender, sweet, and palatable. Very prolific. Matures in 60 to 72 days.....	.10	.20	.35

Second Early Varieties

369	Early Minnesota. An old and very popular sort. Stalks 6 feet. Ears 8 inches, 8 rowed. Kernels broad, sweet, tender.....	.10	.20	.35
372	Perry's Hybrid. Very popular in the east. Stalks 6 feet. Ears 8 inches, 12 to 14 rowed with occasionally a pink cob.....	.10	.20	.35
375	Crosby's Early. Ears 6 inches, 14 rowed. Stalks 5 feet. Kernels broad, flat, short, white and tender.....	.10	.20	.35
378	Early Evergreen. See full description.....	.10	.25	.35
381	Mammoth White Cob Cory. Matures in 60 to 65 days. One of the sweetest and most popular kinds. Plants short and stocky. Will stand close planting.....	.10	.20	.35

Late Sorts

384	Stowell's Evergreen. A very popular late sort. Yields enormous quantities of large, handsome, 16-rowed ears. Kernel deep, slender, very white, and sweet.....	.10	.20	.35
387	Country Gentleman. See full description.....	.10	.25	.35
390	White Evergreen. See full description.....	.10	.25	.35

POP CORN

CULTURE—Does well on sod land, or where clover has been turned down. Plant when danger of frost is over, in hills 3 to 4 feet apart each way, leaving three or four stalks to the hill. May also be sown in drills 3 to 4 feet apart, dropping the seed 1½ to 2 feet apart in the drills, allowing only two plants to the hill. Cultivate thoroughly but shallow. Use two quarts to the acre.

393. Monarch White Rice Everybody knows the old variety named White Rice. Our produced. Six ears on a stalk is not a rare occurrence. The grains are sharply pointed, and the ear is a handsome one. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 35 cts.

396. Queen's Golden This is perhaps the handsomest of all the pop corns when on the ear, surpassing all others in size and color. It pops perfectly white,



Darling's Monarch White Rice Pop Corn

A pop corn well deserving its name. Its superb tenderness and semi-transparent appearance when popped highly recommend it. Grows five to six feet high, producing three or four ears to the stalk. The ears are of good appearance, five or more inches long, with smooth, round, white grains. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 35 cts.

CRESS

The seed should be sown in drills about sixteen inches apart, on very rich ground, and the plants well cultivated. It may be planted very early, but repeated sowings are necessary to secure a succession. Keep off insects by dusting with Pyrethrum powder.

402. Curled, or Pepper Grass The leaves of this small salad are much frilled or curled. Of rapid growth, about one foot high. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

405. Gray-Seeded Early Winter to Water cress in appearance and quality. Also known as Upland. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

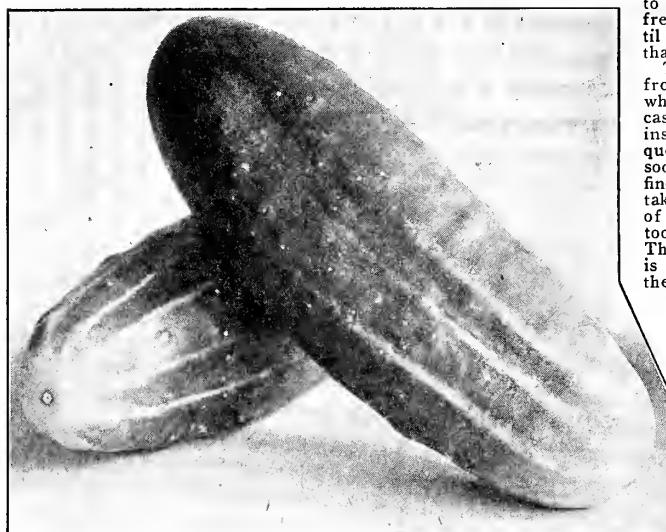
408. True Water This is a distinct variety of cress with small oval leaves, and thrives best when its roots and stems are submerged in water; does best when grown along moist banks or in tubs in water-covered soil. It is one of the most delicious of small salads. The seed is usually sown and lightly covered in gravelly, mucky lands along the borders of small rapid streams. Under favorable conditions they increase very rapidly by self-sown seed and extension of roots. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.10.

DARLING'S HARDY NORTHERN CUCUMBER

Northern Michigan is the home of the cucumber. Our soil and climate seem to be particularly suited to the best development of all kinds of garden vines, and the cucumber above most others. This vine does so well here that nearly every railroad station has its "salting station," owned by one of the big "pickle factories," where they salt down the small cucumbers for pickles.

Our cucumber seed will produce plants that will be free from disease, fruit early, and yield big crops.

CULTURE—In order to obtain the largest yield of cucumbers the soil should be well enriched with well-rotted manure, but an abundance of good fruit can be raised on any rich garden soil. Plant the seed not over an inch deep, in hills four to six feet apart each way, dropping fifteen to twenty seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and danger from the striped beetle is pretty well over, thin



Petoskey White Spine Cucumber

yellowish shading towards the tip. It runs very close to type, bearing practically no misshapen fruit or culms. It is the ideal for slicing—flesh being compact, fine grained, sparkling white, and of most refreshing and delightful flavor. The vines are vigorous, quite healthy, mildew-proof, maintaining their luxuriance and bearing from the earliest to the latest season. Either for the home garden or for market, this variety is without a peer. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

414. New Davis Perfect Cucumber

We Offer Selected Stock of the Original Strain of This Now Famous Variety. A splendid cucumber for the home garden and for the truck farmer. Possesses all the merits of the best slicing varieties; wonderfully uniform in shape and exceedingly productive. Their handsome shape and fine dark green color commands the highest price on the market. For that reason it is rapidly becoming a favorite with our market garden customers. Also a good greenhouse cucumber. Davis' Perfect is bound to become most popular both for forcing under glass and for growing outside; for the following reasons:

1. It has an ideal shape, and the handsomest color of all cucumbers.
2. It is a type of the most perfect size.
3. Eating qualities surpass anything ever tried.
4. It is almost seedless one-third of its length from the stem end, and the seeds, when it is in slicing condition, are so small and tender that they are unnoticed.
5. It is enormously productive, in fact, beats anything ever tried.
6. It does not change its dark, rich color when grown outdoors; in fact, it resembles a hothouse cucumber so closely that dealers cannot tell the difference, and are willing to pay as much for it as the hothouse production. We have tried every strain of new cucumber that has been introduced in the last few years; while a number of them have been very good, this cucumber beats anything we have ever tried, and other growers are of the same opinion.
7. It is as early as the earliest, being fully as early as White Spine.

Price. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

FULL LIST OF CUCUMBER

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
411 Petoskey White Spine. See full description.....		\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.30
414 Davis' Perfect. See full description.....		.05	.15	.30
417 Early Short Green or Early Frame. Excellent for serving green or pickles. Fruit straight, smooth, bright green. Holds green color long time.....	.05	.10	.25	.65
420 Early Cluster. The best variety for pickles. Fruit small, borne in clusters near root of plant.....	.05	.10	.25	.65
423 Improved Long Green. Fruits long, straight, firm, and crisp. One of the best for all purposes...	.05	.10	.25	.65
426 Boston Pickling. Fruits of medium size, very smooth, bright green...	.05	.10	.25	.65
429 Cumberland. Straight, handsome fruits, thickly set with fine spines. Tender at all stages. Fine general purpose sort...	.05	.10	.20	.50
432 Small Gherkin. Very small and prickly. Grown for pickles only.....	.05	.10	.30	.80



New Davis' Perfect Cucumber

to three plants to the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until the plants make runners so long that it is impracticable.

The plants are liable to attack from the striped cucumber beetles, which are so numerous in some cases as to destroy them. These insects may be kept off by frequent dusting with air-slaked lime, soot, or sifted ashes diluted with fine road earth. Care should be taken not to use too much of any of the above materials for if used too freely they will kill the vines. The best protection against injury is a vigorous and rapid growth of the young plants.

Use one ounce for fifty hills, and two pounds per acre when planted in hills.

411. Petoskey White Spine

The finest for slicing. Cucumber perfection has been attained in this grand improvement in the White Spine family. It is an early, prolific, and continuous producer of uniformly large and symmetrical fruits of an intense rich, deep green color, faintly marked with light

EGGPLANT

CULTURE—Eggplant germinates slowly, and should be planted in a moderately high temperature, for in this, as in all sub-tropical plants, it is of importance to secure a rapid and continuous growth from the first, the plants never recovering from a check received when young. When the plants have formed two rough leaves, transplant to three or four inches apart. When the ground is warm and all danger, not only from frosts but from cold nights, is past, harden off the plants by gradual exposure to the sun and air and decreasing the supply of water, then carefully transplant to the open ground, setting the plants $\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart.

435. Darling's Spineless New York Improved Entirely spineless. Fruits large, regular shaped, and handsome. The most prolific strain. Plants large, spreading foliage, light green; fruit very large, oval; color a splendid dark purple. Plants usually ripen four to eight large fruits. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$2.85.

438. Black Beauty From ten days to two weeks earlier than the purple varieties, and of rich, lustrous, purplish black color, and is a distinct sort and a favorite where known. The plants are remarkably healthy in their growth and yield an abundance of large fruits. The fruit is very attractive in appearance. This variety is entirely spineless. Quality the very best. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$3.25.

ENDIVE OR CHICORY

Endive may be grown at any season of the year, but it is more generally used late in the fall. Sow the seed in June or July, in drills 14 to 20 inches apart, and when well started, thin the plants to one foot apart. When nearly full grown, tie the outer leaves together over the center in order to blanch the heart of the plant. By covering fresh plants every few days a succession may be kept up. Blanching may also be done by slipping large-sized but short tile or pieces of tile over each plant after the leaves are gathered up and held closely together.

441. Large Green Curled A large, strong growing endive, which by tying up, can be made to form finely blanched centers of good quality. Outer leaves well cut and bright green. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

444. Moss Curled One of the best autumn, winter, or spring salads. Plants compact growing, forming large, dense clusters of finely divided green leaves, which, when properly blanched, are exceedingly crisp and tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

447. Ever White Curled A very beautiful sort in which the leaves are very light colored, even the outer ones being nearly white. The plant is moderately dense, with divided leaves which are a little coarser than those of the Large Green Curled. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

GOURDS—Useful Sorts for the Kitchen Garden

Gourds are rapid growing and very interesting annual climbers, with ornamental foliage, odd and singular-shaped fruit; being tender, they should not be planted until all danger from frost is over. The following varieties will be found useful for household purposes, besides being extremely ornamental and serviceable as climbers.

450. Japanese Nest Egg Resembles exactly in color, form, and size the eggs of hens; do not crack, and are uninjured by cold or wet. The vine is useful for covering screens, etc., being quite ornamental. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

453. Dipper Like the Sugar Trough Gourd, this is useful also for many household purposes. The vines should be grown on a trellis so that the gourds may hang down and thus have straight necks for handles. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

456. Dish Cloth or Luffa A natural dish cloth and a most admirable one, is furnished by the peculiar lining of this fruit, which is sponge-like, porous, elastic, and durable. They are also useful in the bath in place of sponges. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

459. Sugar Trough The fruits grow to a large size, of very flat pear shape. By sawing off the upper portion, large dishes or buckets may be made, which are useful for many household purposes, such as buckets, baskets, soap and salt dishes, and for water pans for the poultry yard. The shell, when dried, is thick and hard, extremely light, but very durable, lasting a long time in use. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

462. Extra Fine Mixture of Gourds A splendid mixture of gourds, including all the ornamental kinds, both large and small, of various shapes and colors, such as Japanese Nest Egg, Mock Orange, Dish Cloth, Turk's Turban, Dipper, Serpent Bottle, Warty Gourd, Hercules' Club, and many other curious and unique varieties. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

KALE OR BORECOLE

Kale, or German Greens, do not form heads, but furnish an abundance of pretty curled leaves that are highly prized for food. Some of the varieties are the most tender and delicate of the cabbage family. Can be successfully raised on almost any soil, but the richer it is the better the product. Sow from the middle of April to the beginning of May; transplant and cultivate like cabbage. Will endure considerable frost without injury. One ounce of seed sows 200 feet of drill; four pounds sow an acre.

465. Dwarf Curled Scotch, or German Greens A finely curled, spreading, low-growing variety, the leaves of which, when properly cooked, make a very palatable dish of greens. The plant is very hardy, and is grown extensively in the South for shipment. The leaves are long and of an attractive bright-green color. This sort is often used for garnishing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

468. Tall Green Curled Scotch Grows about two feet high, with an abundance of dark-green leaves, which are very curly and wrinkled. So hardy as to be able to withstand winter in the Middle States without protection. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

471. Siberian A very vigorous growing variety of spreading habit, its green foliage having a distinctive bluish tinge or bloom. The leaves are very large, comparatively plain in the center, but are cut and frilled at the edges. Very hardy, a favorite for greens and in many sections is extensively grown for forage. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

KOHL-RABI

(Turnip-Rooted Cabbage)

When young and tender, they are fine for table use, when matured, they keep splendidly and are excellent for feeding stock. For early use, sow in hotbed, transplant and cultivate like Early Cabbage. For winter use, plant the middle of June or first of July outdoors in rows 18 inches apart, transplanting or thinning out to eight inches apart in the rows.

One ounce of seed sows 200 feet of drill.

474. Earliest White Vienna

Greenish white outside, with clear, white flesh within. Smooth, short leaf; good for forcing; fine in quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

477. Early Purple Vienna

Very early, with small top, the leaf stems being tinged with purple. Bulb bright purple, flesh white, desirable for forcing and early outdoor planting. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.



Kohl-Rabi

LETTUCE

Another of the garden plants that excel in the North. Lettuce requires cool weather for its most perfect development. For this reason it does better here than farther south, our cool nights and new land being just suited to its best growth. Our seed is selected from perfect, healthy plants and always more than pleases those who plant it.

Lettuce is divided into two classes—the Cabbage, with round head and broad spreading leaves, and the Cos, with long head and erect narrow leaves. The Cabbage varieties are most tender and buttery, and the Cos the most rich and refreshing. The Cabbage form has a subdivision called Curled, from the form of the leaves, having the habit of the cabbage, though not forming solid heads, but is very pretty for garnishing, and considered by many the best in all respects.

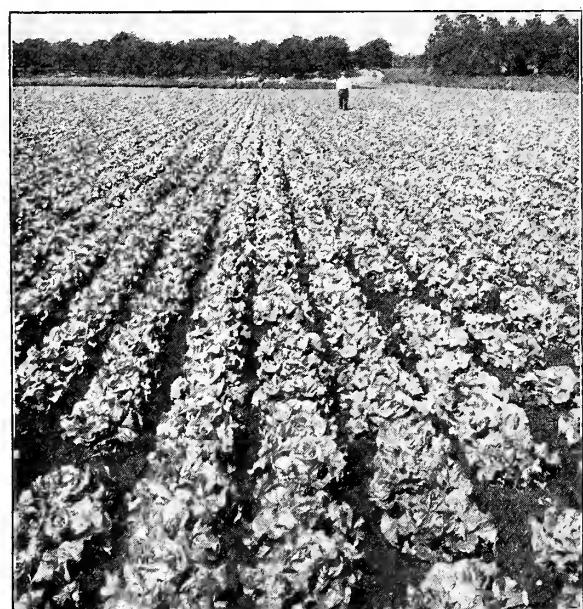
Lettuce to be at its best should be grown as rapidly as possible, hence the soil should be made as rich and friable as possible by liberal manuring and thorough preparation. For winter, sow under glass from November to February and thin out as necessary to prevent crowding. Keep a moderate heat and give all the light and air possible. For general crop, sow outdoors as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in drills eighteen inches apart and thin the young plants to four inches apart in the row. As the plants begin to crowd, thin them out and use as required. In this way a much longer succession of cuttings may be had from the same ground. For the cabbage or heading varieties where large heads are desired, the plants should be thinned ten to twelve inches apart in the row.

Heading Varieties

480. Darling's Ice Cream A Head Lettuce That Heads. Largest and best lettuce. Heads have grown eight inches across, and weigh one pound. Rich, buttery, crisp, and cool. Gardeners who want a large head lettuce either for forcing or outdoor work, find this a valuable variety. The leaves are light green and tender. To get the best results this sort should be grown early or very late, as it does best in cool weather. When forced under glass should be grown a number of degrees cooler than other sorts. Grown largely in the Southern States for shipping North.

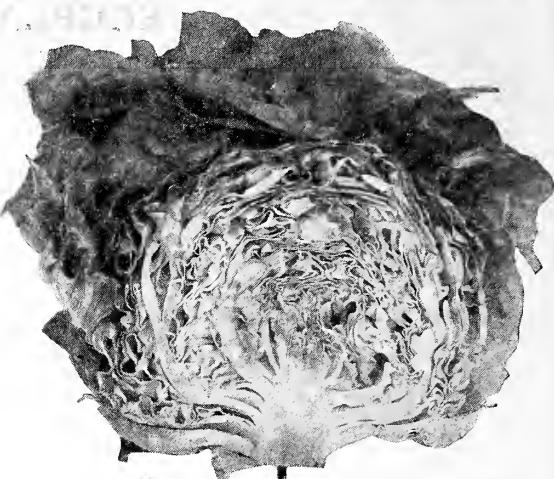
Shows a remarkable combination of earliness, firm heading character, handsome appearance, and fine quality. Both in cold-frames early in the spring and in the open ground,—in spring, summer, and early fall months,—it has proved to be not only the **very earliest and surest heading** of all early lettuces we have ever grown, but also the **very finest quality** at all seasons. Thousands of satisfied planters are most enthusiastic in praise of it. It is not only earlier than May King, Nansen, and other choice extra early varieties, but the heads are also **larger** in size and more tightly folded. The outer leaves are a light green, while all the inner leaves of the head are nicely blanched to a rich, buttery-yellow tint. Stands a longer time before running to seed than any other early head variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

492. Darling's Improved Hanson In table quality this lettuce is perfection itself. It is wholly free from bitter taste, having a sweet and rich flavor, even to the outer leaves. It remains long in good table condition after reaching maturity, and resists heat and drouth well, and is very slow to run to seed. Its ability to remain sweet and tender is one of the leading characteristics. It is a perfect open-air lettuce in all respects. It is hardy and may be set out in earliest spring or grown late in the fall. Every year increases the already wide demand for our strain of Improved Hanson, and no lettuce has a wider American popularity than this hard-heading Cabbage Lettuce. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.



A Field of Darling's Improved Hanson Lettuce

decidedly distinct and excellent lettuces. They mature early, medium, and late; some curled and crimped, others produce heads. Colors range from almost pure white, through delicate shades of green and yellow to rich golden. All are delightfully fresh, crisp, tender, and of excellent flavor. All sizes, from the small early to the mammoth summer varieties. A very valuable lettuce for those who have only a small place, giving them fresh lettuce all the season from one planting. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts.



Darling's Ice Cream Lettuce

504. Grand Rapids One Sowing Produces Salad for the Season.

Contains a grand assortment of

lettuce; the leaves are very finely curled, and are of very handsome appearance. In habit it is a strong grower, and will keep from wilting longer while exposed for sale than any other variety. Its upright habit admits of very close planting in greenhouse, and in the garden. One of the very best leaf lettuces for outdoor use. Our selected stock has been especially grown for greenhouse use, and runs wonderfully even and true to type. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 85 cts.

510. Darling's All Summer Lettuce

One Sowing Produces Salad for the Season.

Contains a grand assortment of

lettuce; the leaves are very finely curled, and are of very handsome appearance. In habit it is a strong grower, and will keep from wilting longer while exposed for sale than any other variety. Its upright habit admits of very close planting in greenhouse, and in the garden. One of the very best leaf lettuces for outdoor use. Our selected stock has been especially grown for greenhouse use, and runs wonderfully even and true to type. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 85 cts.

NEW BLOOMSFIELD, PA., March 6, 1916.

In reply to your letter will say that my dealings with your firm have always been satisfactory. I am especially well pleased with your Snow White Celery; also your Pure Gold Sweet Corn is nice and tender without any tough skin. The White Mexican is good and sweet and comes early.

JOSHUA KITNER.

LETTUCE. Full List**Heading Varieties**

		Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
480	Darling's Ice Cream. See full description.....	.05	\$0.15	\$0.35	\$1.00
482	Early May King. Early, quick growing, sure heading. Outer leaves are light green, folded closely around large heart of rich golden-yellow. Good for all seasons and a splendid shipper.....	.05	.10	.20	.75
483	Salamander. Large solid heads. Outer leaves bright green. Inner leaves finely blanched. One of the best for out-of-doors.....	.05	.10	.20	.75
486	California Cream Butter. Best suited for cool weather. Heads large, round, solid .....	.05	.10	.20	.75
489	Big Boston. Fine for forcing and shipping. Large, compact, white heads. Always crisp, tender and delicious.....	.05	.10	.25	.80
492	Darling's Improved Hanson. See full description.....	.05	.10	.25	.80

Curled or Loose-Leaved Varieties

495	Early Curled Simpson (White Seeded). Very large leaves. Light green, sweet tender, and of fine appearance.....	.05	.10	.20	.75
498	Black Seeded Simpson. One of the best for out-of-doors. Leaves slightly ruffled, large, loose, light yellowish-green. Remains a long time in condition.....	.05	.10	.20	.75
500	Early Prizehead. Not strictly a heading sort. Leaves are large, loosely folded, crumpled. Color bright green tinged with reddish-brown.....	.05	.10	.20	.75
504	Grand Rapids. See full description.....	.05	.10	.25	.85

COS LETTUCE

Cos Lettuce is distinct in having long, narrow, spoon-shaped leaves, folding into loose, sugar-loaf-shaped heads which blanch better by having the outer leaves drawn about them and tied. Exceedingly crisp, tender, and of delicate flavor.

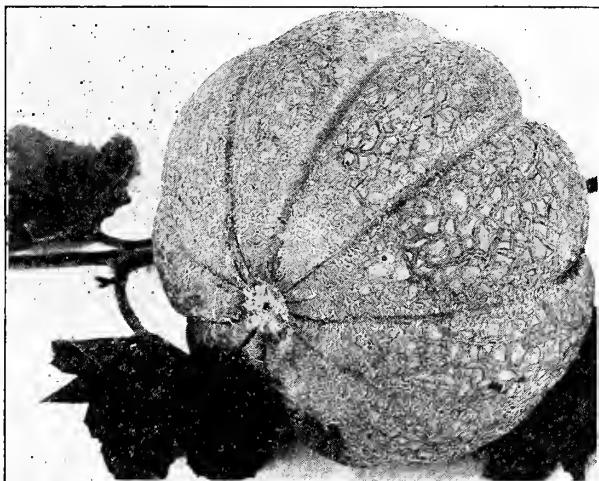
507	Early White Self-Folding (Seed White). Leaves yellowish white, crisp, tender, and of good quality; a self-blanching lettuce of superior flavor. Sold also as Romaine or Trianon.....	.05	.10	.25	.85
510	Darling's All Summer Lettuce. See full description.....	.05	.10	.20	.75

MUSKMELON

CULTURE—Plant the seed in hills six feet apart each way, dropping ten to twelve seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and the striped beetles are pretty well gone, thin to four of the most vigorous plants in a hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. Rich earth for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil.

If plants grow very rank, more and finer fruit will be secured by allowing the main branch to continue growing, but pinch off the end of each side branch after it has one fruit set.

The beetles may be kept off by frequent dusting with air-slaked lime, soot, or sifted ashes diluted with fine road earth. Care should be taken not to use too much of any of the above materials or the vines will be injured. Should even the diluted material prove injurious to the vine, use road earth only, as frequent dusting with this alone will often prove effective, especially if a wind is blowing.

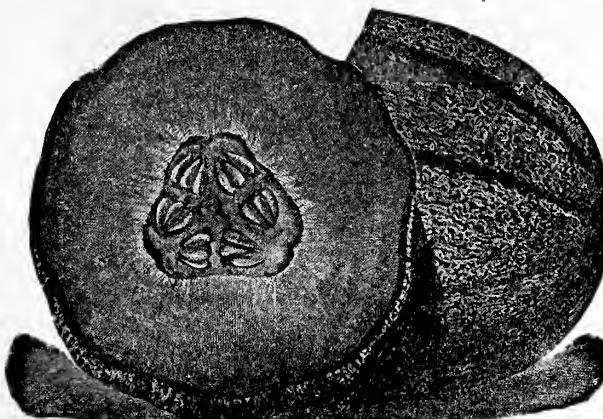


Darling's Extra Early Hackensack

516. Darling's Extra Early Hackensack A Reliable and Bountiful Yielder. Large, Handsome, Early, Green Flesh, Rich and Sugary. This New Early is a selection or improvement almost equal in size to the Hackensack, and at least ten days earlier. Several years thorough trial has proven it to be the best as well as the earliest of all large netted melons. The melons weigh from four to six pounds each. The skin is green and thickly netted; flesh is light green, of delicious flavor, rich and sugary. It is also a luxuriant, healthy grower, and exceedingly productive. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

537. Darling's Emerald Gem Muskmelon The Best Orange-Fleshed Melon. Introduced twenty-eight years ago, this has long been acknowledged the most delicious in flavor—the standard by which all other melons must be judged! It is also one of the earliest to ripen, and while too soft to stand shipping any great distance to market, it is unequalled for home use or nearby markets.

Vines of strong, vigorous growth and very prolific. If fruits are gathered as soon as they ripen, the vines will continue in bearing throughout the season. The melons are of the same size as our Netted Gem, but slightly flattened at the stem and blossom ends. The skin is a rich, deep emerald green, smooth and free from netting. The fruits are heavily ribbed, with narrow bands of lighter green between the ribs.



Darling's Emerald Gem Muskmelon

Flesh very thick, with thin rind and small seed cavity, crystalline in appearance, and of a rich salmon color.

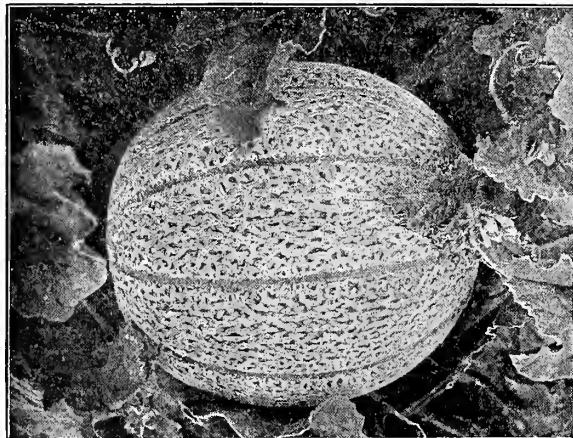
Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

546. Burrell Gem Muskmelon

A Red-Fleshed Rocky Ford. Burrell Gem is a combination of two of the best muskmelons ever grown. While it has the shape and appearance of the Rocky Ford, it has the deep salmon-colored flesh of the Emerald Gem. While some claim that it is not quite as early as Rocky Ford and Emerald Gem, we have been able to discover very little difference.

This new melon is without question unsurpassed in quality, size, and shape, as a shipping variety. It has a thin, tough rind, the ribs of which are closely interlaced with gray netting. The average length is 6 inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. They weigh about $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds each. The reddish orange flesh is very thick, fine-grained, and spicy, and of a flavor unexcelled by any other melon. So great has been the demand for this variety by commission houses who have handled them that growers are unable to keep them supplied. They always command a much higher price than other sorts and sell readily where other melons are a drug on the market. Our seed comes direct from the originator. Be sure to include with your order.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.00.



Burrell Gem Muskmelon

MUSKMELON. Full List Green-Fleshed Sorts

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
516 Darling's Extra Early Hackensack. See full description.....	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.35	\$1.00
519 Jenny Lind. The earliest green-fleshed sort. Small, round, flattened. Quality delicious. Immense yielder.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
522 Improved Large Green Nutmeg. Hardy and productive. Fruits large, round, deeply ribbed, coarsely netted. Flesh highly flavored.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
525 Bay View. Fruits very large, long, deeply ribbed. Good flavor. Productive. The best long fruited sort.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
528 Rocky Ford Improved. Small, oval, finely netted. Flesh smooth grained, light green, good flavor. The most popular for hotels and restaurants.....	.05	.10	.25	.75

Orange-Fleshed Sorts

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
531 Darling's Unequaled Gem. Extra early. A prolific bearer of small, round, flattened fruits. Flesh tender, deep, highly flavored. Strong healthy vines. Continuous bearer.....	.05	.10	.30	.90
534 Paul Rose or Petoskey. Combines good qualities of Netted Gem and Osage. Color light golden-green. Flesh firm, fine grained, very sweet. Fine for home or market garden.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
537 Darling's Emerald Gem. See full description.....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
540 Osage. Fruit, medium to large, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green, shallow netting. Flesh deep salmon color, very thick, good quality.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
543 Hoodoo. Ideal shipping melon. Medium size. Round, heavily netted. Flesh very thick, orange colored, sweetest flavored. Vines vigorous, heavy bearing.....	.05	.10	.25	.80
546 Burrell's Gem. See full description.....	.05	.10	.35	1.00

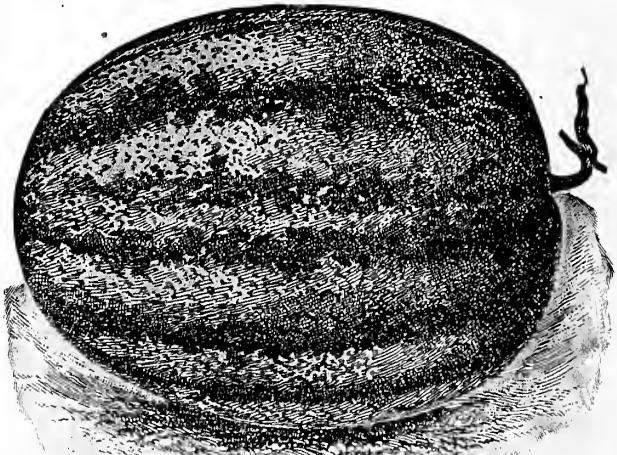
WATERMELONS

A light, sandy soil, with good exposure to the sun, is the best situation to plant watermelons. The ground should be prepared deep, but receive shallow cultivation. Hoe often and very thoroughly. If extra large watermelons are desired for exhibition purposes, leave but one or two on a single vine. Plant in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way, with a very generous shovelful of well-rotted manure mixed with the soil in each hill. If commercial fertilizer is used, it should contain a large percentage of ammonia and potash. Plant eight or ten seeds in each hill, and finally when danger from insects is past, thin out to three strong plants. Owing to the large size of watermelon seeds, the ounce size packets are about right for small gardens. One ounce of seed will plant 20 or 30 hills; four or five pounds will plant an acre.

549. Darling's Iced Honey

Iced Honey will ripen farther north than any, and is just as valuable south. Iced Honey is the finest watermelon for the family garden. People in our Northern States can now enjoy, from the beginning to the close of the season, most delicious watermelons, for Iced Honey is not only the earliest variety in cultivation, but it continues to bear throughout the season.

Darling's Iced Honey answers the following description: Very nearly round, very large for an extra early melon, averaging about fifteen pounds. Very dark green, mottled with a lighter shade. It is unsurpassingly luscious, having a very rich, honey-sweet flavor. The flesh is very dark red, absolutely stringless, good to the rind, no waste. Seed are light brown. In fact, Darling's Iced Honey is a melon that should be found in every garden, and the time is not far distant when it will be. Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.00.



Darling's Iced Honey Watermelon

560. Cole's Early When we offer Cole's Early watermelon we are by no means offering a new variety, but one of the oldest introductions, one that has been out long enough to become endeared to the hearts of thousands of growers all over the country. Even if it is old, there has never been a better one.

As its name indicates, Cole's is an early melon. It is as early as any and is particularly suited to the northern garden. The beautiful bright red flesh is crisp and of delicate texture—granulated, cool, and sparkling. In flavor, it is lusciously sweet and refreshing. The melons are not large, seldom over 12 inches in length by 9 inches in diameter, but what they lack in size is more than made up in num-

ber and solidity. The heart is large, there is little or no cavity and very few seeds—all solid flesh, the quality of which is sustained clear to the rind. It can be grown successfully over a larger latitude than any other watermelon, and it will mature large crops in Northern States when the season is at all favorable.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

553. Kolb's Gem

Probably the most extensively grown for long distance shipping of any watermelon ever originated. The flesh is bright red and of good flavor. The fruit is large, weighing from 25 to 50 pounds. It has a delicious flavor, and its keeping qualities are the best. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.



Cole's Early Watermelon

562. Kleckly Sweets, or Monte Cristo

It is of superb, luscious flavor. While the skin is perhaps too thin to admit of the melons being shipped very great distances to market, it is most desirable to plant for home use or local markets. The melons themselves are very large, oblong in form, with dark green skin, thin rind, which is very brittle. Flesh bright scarlet, with solid heart, deliciously crisp, sugary, and splendid in every way. The melons average 18 to 20 inches in length by 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

564. Tom Watson A large long melon similar in shape, color, and splendid quality to Monte Cristo but averaging larger in size and with a tougher rind, making it especially adapted for shipping to distant markets. The vines are vigorous and productive. The flesh is rich, red, sweet, and tender. Seed white, more or less marked with brown. Wherever grown in the South it has become very popular as a shipping sort. There has been an increasing demand of late for a better quality of shipping melon and this demand has been met in most exceptional degree by the Tom Watson. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

WATERMELON. Full List

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.	
549 Darling's Ice Cream. See full description.....			\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.40
550 Fordhook Early. One of the largest of the extra earlies. Round. Medium green. Flesh bright red, deliciously sweet.....	.05	.10	.20	.60	\$1.00
552 Hungarian Honey. One of the sweetest. Small, round, dark green. Very early. Fine for the home garden.....	.05	.10	.25	.75	
553 Kolb's Gem. See full description.....	.05	.10	.20	.60	
554 Livingston's Nabob. Good for home or market. Fruits very large and heavy. Flesh deep scarlet, firm, richest flavor.....	.05	.10	.25	.75	
556 Sweetheart. Large, nearly round. Skin bright mottled green. Flesh red, firm, crisp, and exceedingly sweet. Good keeper and shipper.....	.05	.10	.20	.60	
557 Ice Cream or Peerless. One of the best for market gardeners and shippers. Medium size, oval, bright green finely veined with darker shade. Flesh solid and sweet. Seed white.....	.05	.10	.20	.60	
560 Cole's Early. See full description.....	.05	.15	.40	1.00	
562 Kleckly Sweets. See full description.....	.05	.10	.25	.75	
564 Tom Watson. See full description.....	.05	.10	.25	.75	

CITRON

These are a small and hard-meated sort of a melon grown for preserves. The meat never gets soft like in a watermelon, but is hard and can be cut in pieces and stewed for preserves. Grows just like a melon and yields enormously.

567. Colorado Preserving This is a large-fruited strain of Citron for preserving. Flesh clear white and very solid. Green seed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

MUSTARD

Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad or cut and boiled like spinach. Sow as early in the spring as the ground will permit, in drills about 18 inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. For succession, sow every few weeks till autumn. Water freely. In the south the seed should be sown in autumn and the plants used early in the spring as a salad and for greens. One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill.

570. White English Leaves are light green, mild and tender when young; seed light yellow in color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

573. Brown or Black Mustard More pungent in flavor than the White. Seed black. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

576. Southern Giant Curled Highly esteemed in the South, where the seed is sown in the fall, and plants used early in spring as a salad. Seeds brown. Plants two feet high; enormous bunches. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

579. New Chinese A giant curled variety with leaves double the size of the ordinary. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

OAK LAWN, ILL., Jan. 12, 1916.

In regard to your letter received sometime ago asking why our seed order of the past was no larger than it was, will say that it was not because we found fault with your seed. We are perfectly satisfied with your seed. We bought seed of several different firms but found Darling's Seeds best and purest of them all. So this year we will try all our seeds of you, as we can trust that we are getting splendid treatment and sound seeds. We intend to send our seed order in within the next two weeks. Wishing you much success in the future, I am,

T. TERPSTRA & SON.

LOGANSBROOK, IND., March 10, 1916.

I am sending you an order for a few seeds for my hotbed. The seeds bought from you last year did fine. The peas and Volga Cabbage were exceptionally fine. Please send the order as early as possible for my bed is waiting.

MRS. DORA BARRETT.

Darling's Hardy Northern Onion Seed

Grown by Experts from Healthy, Selected Tubers, under the Best Conditions.

Our Onion Seed has advertised itself. It has proved that all we have been claiming for it is true. It is of such superior quality that when it once is used in a neighborhood it not only sticks but it spreads.

We have thousands of unasked-for letters from growers all over the country who say that we furnish better onion seed than any one else. They say that it is more certain to grow, less liable to disease, more true to name and more productive than any they have ever bought any other place. These letters are all the more appreciated by us because they are not asked for by us. They go to prove that our efforts to furnish the best seeds possible to produce are not entirely unappreciated.

Our Onion Seed is grown for us under the most thorough and critical inspection, and we confidently claim it is the choicest that it is possible to produce. Cheap onion seed grown from badly shaped or poorly ripened bulbs will produce after its kind. A few dollars saved in the purchase of Onion Seed for planting may result in the loss of hundreds of dollars when the crop is harvested.

CULTURE—Onions must have clean and very rich soil. It is useless to attempt to grow them on a poor, unsuitable one. A liberal use of manure is more essential to this than any other crop. It should be of the best quality, well fermented, and thoroughly worked over during the previous summer. If it is too rank, it is liable to make soft onions with many scullions. Any of the high-grade commercial fertilizers are good for ordinary soils, and fine-ground bone will often benefit soils that are already very rich. Get the seed in as early as possible in the spring, no matter if it is cold and unpleasant. A week too late makes the difference between a good and a bad harvest. Sow in drills not less than a foot apart, nor more than half an inch deep. Keep the soil mellow and clear of weeds. Three days of neglect when the weeds are growing rapidly will sometimes ruin a crop. In cultivating to destroy weeds and keep ground mellow, do not cover the young bulbs with earth. As onions grow on top of the ground, they may be allowed to remain pretty thick, no matter if they crowd each other. With proper manuring onions can be grown on the same land for a score of years, and will become cleaner and better every year. One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill, or five pounds per acre.

It has been found difficult to grow onions from seed in the south, while from sets good crops are grown, and quite early. These sets are little onions, grown the previous year, and taken up when as large as peas. Set out in the spring, they soon form large onions. There are two kinds of onions that are not grown from seeds—the Potato and Top Onions. The Potato grows in clusters, underground; bulbs are planted in the spring and produce large onions; the large onions are planted the next spring and produce clusters. The Top Onion produces small clusters at the top of the stem; the small onions are planted the following spring, and the result is full-grown onions; and these large ones, with one year's growth, produce the clusters on top for seed.

Darling's Selected Globe Onion

The Height of Onion Perfection. Our Strain of Southport Globe Onion Has Never Been Exceeded and Very Seldom Equalled.

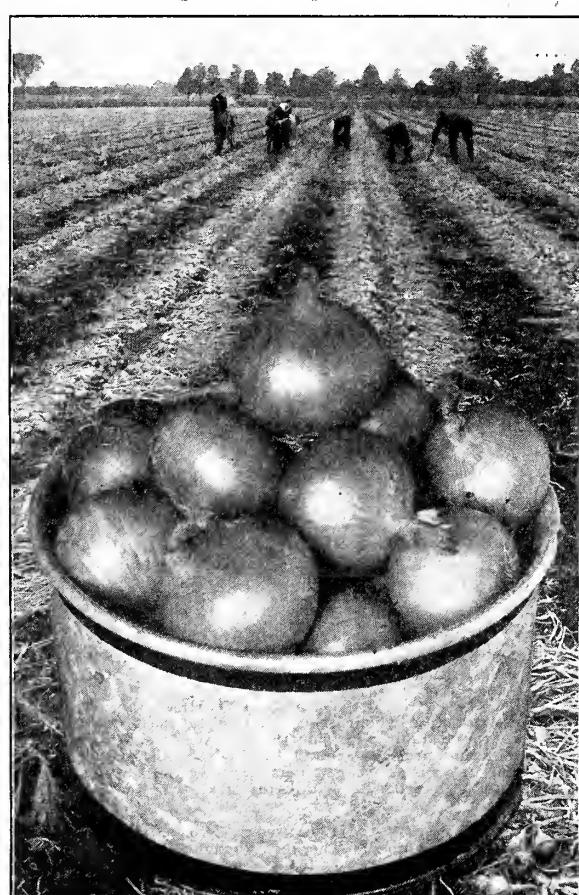
585. Darling's Southport White Globe The most beautiful onion grown. Symmetrical globe shape with smooth satin white skin. A perfect silver ball. Grows to a large size, averaging $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 inches in circumference. Solid and heavy. Flesh purest white, close and fine grained, mild and of an exceedingly delicate flavor. A very heavy cropper, yielding under good culture up to 900 bushels to the acre. Our strain of this seed is grown from picked thin-necked bulbs which ripen so uniformly and cure so thoroughly that the onions keep nearly as well as the yellow and red varieties. A valuable onion for either the home or market garden. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.25.

588. Darling's Southport Red Globe

A handsome onion of immense size, averaging nine to ten inches in circumference, solid, heavy, and of perfect globe shape; the skin is of a glossy deep purplish red color; flesh close grained, sparkling white, cooking tender and mild. It is hardy, a splendid keeper, and a big yielder, averaging under good culture from 800 to 1,000 bushels per acre. Our strain of this seed is absolutely unsurpassed, being grown by experts from bulbs critically selected for largest size, solidity, brilliant rich color and typical globe shape, with small necks, thus insuring thorough and regular ripening and curing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

591. Darling's Southport Yellow Globe

This is one of the most satisfactory and popular varieties raised, for family use or for market. It is an enormous yielder, hardy and reliable, making, under good conditions, often up to 1,000 bushels per acre. The onions are models of perfection, growing uniformly deep and globular in shape, veritable globes of gold, and are extra large, averaging nine to ten inches in circumference; the color of the skin is an attractive light golden yellow; the flesh snow white, firm, mild, and juicy. The small necks of this superior strain enable the onions to ripen down evenly, insuring unsurpassed keeping qualities. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75.



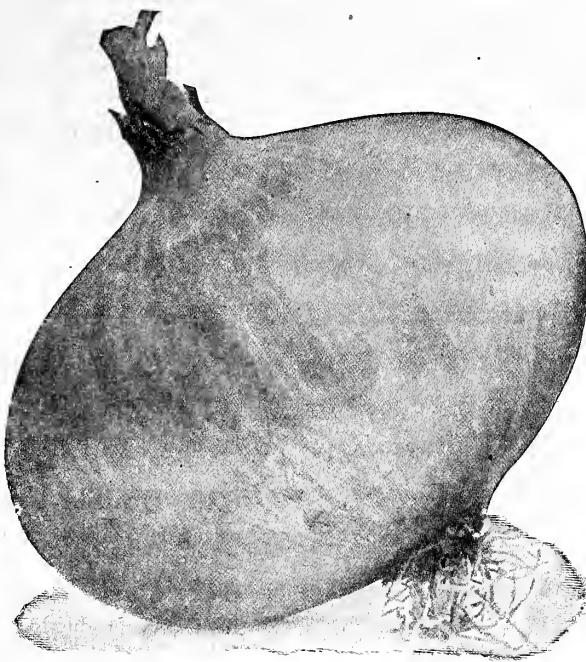
Darling's Selected Globe Onion

594. Darling's Yellow Globe Danvers

A standard variety everywhere. Shape round, uniform, not "necky," attractive color, mild flavor, fine quality; early but sure keeper; heavy cropper; good seller; more extensively grown than any other onion. A fine, productive variety of medium size; skin coppery yellow; flesh creamy white, comparatively mild and well flavored. The bulbs are rather flat with small necks, and ripen down very evenly. It is of medium size, very solid and heavy, of excellent quality, and produces an enormous weight per acre. It forms a bulb very early in the season, so that it may be used almost all summer, and ripens up crisp and solid in the fall. The tops die off entirely, leaving perfect-shaped bulbs without neck, which possess marvelous keeping quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

597. Darling's Michigan Yellow Globe

Finest shape, best color, and yields largest crop of any yellow onion. The bulbs are large and uniformly spherical, with very small necks; the largest diameter below the center of the bulb; of a rich orange-yellow color; enormous yielders and splendid keepers. No onion grower can afford to plant inferior seed when such as this can be procured. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75.



Mammoth Silver King

COMPLETE ONION LIST

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
585 Darling's White Globe. See full description.....	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$2.25
588 Darling's Red Globe. See full description.....	.05	.15	.50	1.75
591 Darling's Yellow Globe. See full description.....	.05	.15	.50	1.75
594 Darling's Yellow Globe Danvers. See full description.....	.05	.15	.50	1.75
597 Darling's Michigan Yellow Globe. See full description.....	.05	.15	.50	1.75
599 Yellow Danvers. Early main crop sort of medium size. Skin light yellow. Flesh creamy white. Flavor excellent. Shape, flat but thick.....	.05	.15	.50	1.50
600 Mammoth Prizetaker. As tender and sweet as the Bermudas. Very large; perfect globe shape. The handsomest onion.....	.05	.15	.50	1.75
603 Mammoth Silver King. Bulbs flattened but quite thick through. Very large, single bulbs weighing from two to three pounds. Beautiful silvery white. Very mild and pleasant flavor.....	.05	.15	.50	1.75
606 White Portugal. Attains good size. Flat but very symmetrical. Beautiful silvery white skin and flesh. Very early; mild flavored; a good keeper.....	.05	.15	.50	1.50
609 Extra Early Red Flat. An early, quick maturing variety. Fine for the north where the seasons are short. Color deep, rich red. Flavor good. Good for winter use.....	.05	.15	.50	1.75
612 Extra Large Red Wethersfield. Universally popular. Very large, flat, deep through. Skin purplish red. Flesh white, slightly tinged with pink. The most popular sort in the north for winter and shipping.....	.05	.15	.50	1.50
615 Australian Brown. An extra early, long-keeping, medium-sized, globe-shaped sort. Skin clear brown. Good keeper and shipper.....	.05	.15	.50	1.50
618 Mixed Onion Seed. All kinds mixed. Fine for the small garden and home use. Gives onions for all purposes and all seasons.....	.05	.10	.40	1.25

ONION SETS AND BULBS

It is cheaper to raise Onions directly from the seed. Many persons with small gardens, however, still prefer to use sets. Gardeners also plant sets for bunch Onions to pull early in the spring, and for the earliest ripening bulbs. Prices by the bushel are subject to fluctuations of the market. The price per single quart will hold good throughout the season, or as long as our stock lasts.

621. White Onion Sets Grown from our choicest strain of the Philadelphia White Silver Skin seed. Price: Qt., 25 cts., by mail, postpaid. By freight or express. Qt., 15 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00.

624. Red Onion Sets Grown from Large Red Wethersfield seed, the best for sets. Qt., 25 cts., by mail, postpaid. By freight or express: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 85 cts.; bu., \$2.50.

627. Yellow Onion Sets Grown from the choicest Yellow Globe Danvers seed. Qt., 25 cts., by mail, postpaid. By freight or express: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 85 cts.; bu., \$2.50.

630. Potato Onion Valuable for bunching or an early crop. The smallest sets make fine bulbs of good size, while the larger ones produce a cluster of small to medium size bulbs. Light brown skin; mild, white flesh. It is earliest, most vigorous in growth, and easiest to cultivate of all onions from sets. For the family garden, whether pulled green or as dry bulbs, they are most excellent. Qt., 25 cts., by mail, postpaid. By freight or express: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00.

SWAIN, N. Y., March 6, 1916.

Enclosed please find an order for your Northern Grown Seeds which are the best and cheapest I have ever used. I have raised Yellow Globe Danvers Onions several years and from the seed I purchased of you last year I raised the finest I ever have, although the year was bad. One of my customers told me my onions were cheaper at \$1 per bushel than some he bought at the grocery for 65 cts. per bushel. They keep solid so long.

PAUL MAYNARD.

PARSLEY

CULTURE—Parsley requires rich, mellow soil. The seed is even slower than parsnip in germinating, and should be sown as early as possible in the spring, in drills one to two feet apart, and when the plants are well up, thin to one foot in the row. When plants are about three inches high, cut off all the leaves; the plant will start a new growth of leaves which will be brighter and better curled, and if these turn dull or brown, they can be cut in the same way; every cutting will result in improvement. The Moss Curled variety makes beautiful plants.



Darling's Dark Green Curled Parsley

633. Darling's Dark Green Curled

A distinct and handsome variety of quick, robust growth, forming compact, ornamental plants, densely furnished with strong-stemmed, graceful leaves, finely cut, most beautifully curled, and of that brilliant emerald green color so highly attractive when used for garnishing. The flavor of the leaves is also unusually rich and aromatic, rendering this variety of special value where used for flavoring in sauces, dressing, etc., either when fresh or dried. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

636. Plain, or Single Leaves flat, deeply cut but not curled. It is very dark green, is hardy and of excellent flavor, and for these merits is often preferred. It is used more for flavoring, while the curled sorts are used for garnishing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

639. Double Curled The standard sort for outdoor culture, also highly prized by market gardeners for the greenhouse. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

642. Dark Moss Curled The leaves are of an extra dark green color. It is very productive. On account of the densely curled character of its leaves a quantity can be gathered in a short time. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

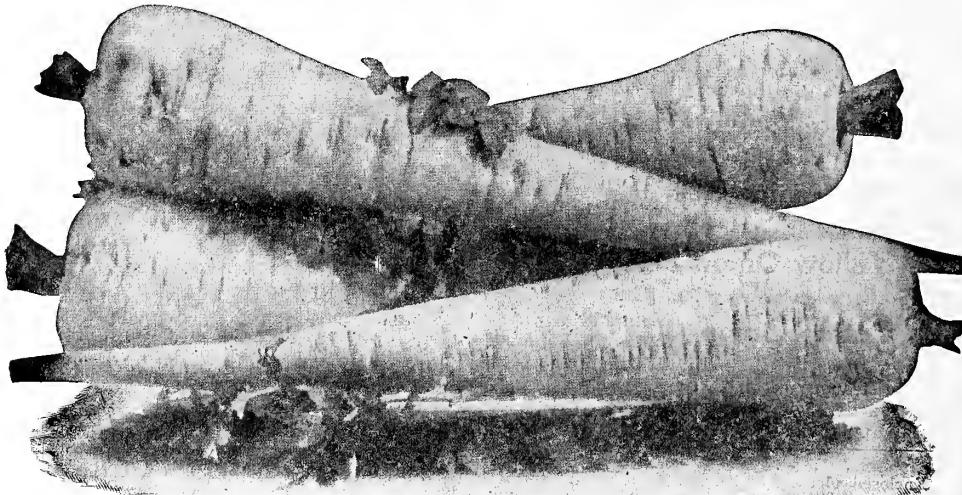
DARLING'S SUPERIOR PARSNIP

Here Is Where We Again Excel

No place in the world produces such parsnips as does Northern Michigan. They grow large, strong, perfect, and healthy. Great big, smooth, white fellows that look clean enough and good enough to be eaten without cooking. Such perfect roots cannot help but produce seed of the highest quality, and they certainly do it.

CULTURE—Parsnip seed germinates very slowly, and does best in a cool, moist soil; therefore it should be sown as early as possible, in drills from fifteen to eighteen inches apart, and about half an inch deep. The soil should be deep, mellow, and moderately rich. When well up, thin the plants to three or four inches apart. The roots may remain in the ground for spring use in the north. If needed for winter, they may be dug and covered like potatoes. A light covering will answer. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill; five pounds for an acre.

645. Darling's Improved Hollow Crown This is a highly improved type, producing uniformly large and handsome roots of stocky form, heavy at the shoulder, well rounded, gradually tapering to the base, so that they are easily dug, and if grown in properly pulverized soil, the roots will be smooth and free from wrinkles and side roots. The flesh is white, of fine texture, free from core and stringiness, and especially fine flavored, cooking tender and sweet and rich, rendering it one of the finest of table vegetables for winter use. The roots may remain in the ground all winter, being hardy, or some may be dug late in the fall and stored in sand or soil, so that they can be gotten at easily when the ground is frozen. Frost improves their quality. This parsnip is the heaviest cropper of all, and we recommend it for both garden and field culture. For winter use lay the roots horizontally in small boxes packed with ordinary garden soil, and store them in some convenient place outdoors away from snow or rain. Bring in a box as needed, thawing them out slowly in a moderate temperature. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.



Darling's Improved Hollow Crown Parsnip

648. Long Smooth White Long, white, smooth, no side roots; tender and excellently flavored. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

651. Guernsey The roots do not grow as long as the Hollow Crown, but are larger across and dig easier. Roots are very smooth, white, fine grained, and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

DARLING'S HARDY NORTHERN GARDEN PEAS

All Grown Right Here in Northern Michigan and Possessing Hardiness, Vitality, Earliness, and Productiveness Found Only in Northern Grown Seeds

While peas to be picked green, for cooking, may be quite successfully grown on almost any kind of soil and in almost any climate, peas for seed purposes are an entirely different proposition.

For the best development of the pea, to bring out that strong, healthy growth of vine and large quantities of large, well-filled pods, so much desired, a rather heavy soil and a cool, moist climate is desirable. The garden pea is very partial to cool, moist weather, especially nights, and resents hot, dry weather. The insects that damage the pea so greatly in the South, also require warm nights in which to do their work, for they work in the nighttime, and can do nothing when it is cool and damp. This explains why nearly all seedsmen procure their seed peas in the North. They are obliged to do so in order to procure perfect seed of strong vitality.

We have been growing seed peas for thirty years. In fact, growing seed peas was the foundation of our seed experience. We grow all our own peas, right here in the North, giving them the most careful attention, so as to keep them pure and true to name. We do not hesitate to guarantee that pea seed bought of us will be as pure and of as strong vitality as any that can be purchased, and more so than the most of others.

We are testing out several entirely new varieties, that are very promising. We have not enough of them to warrant our offering them in this catalog, but if nothing happens, we will be able to offer some unusually fine new varieties in our next catalog.

CULTURE—For early garden use we would advise a light, rich, warm soil, but for general crop a moderately heavy soil is best. The shorter the vine, the richer the soil should be. American Wonder and Little Gem require a very rich soil, but the Champion of England and other long-vined peas will make less vine and yield better if sown on land that is not too rich. To obtain best results, land for peas should be prepared the fall before planting. For early use, select some extra early variety and sow them in trenches about an inch deep in light, quick soil. The general crop may be sown later, but we advise selecting sorts that follow each other in time of maturing and sowing them moderately early. These should be sown in trenches from four to six inches in depth and covered with about two inches of earth. As the plants grow, the earth should be filled in level with the surface. This will secure larger pods and more of them, and deep rooting. If the earth is filled in at the time of sowing, or the water is allowed to stand in the trenches, the seed will not germinate or grow well. The crop should be gathered as quickly as it is fit to use. If even a few pods begin to ripen, not only will new pods cease to form, but those partly advanced will stop growing. All wrinkled peas remain longer in season, are more delicate in taste, and sweeter than the smooth sorts. The wrinkled appearance indicates a greater amount of saccharine matter.

Those varieties marked with a (*) are wrinkled, and should be sown thicker than the round peas, and not until the ground is warm. They are the finest-flavored peas.

Those marked (†) are large-podded sorts.

The varieties here listed are arranged in the order in which they become suitable for use—the earliest first, and so on down the list to the latest.

NOTICE—Wherever the number of days from planting to first picking for table use is given, the time is taken from our trial ground records. Weather conditions, variations in soil and cultivation, as well as difference in latitude, will make either a longer or a shorter period of growth.

653. *† Sutton's May Queen The Earliest Wrinkled, Large-Podded Pea.

While May Queen will not yield quite as heavily as Thomas Laxton and Surprise, it will certainly furnish peas suitable for the table several days earlier than either. It is a pea that will respond to good care and cultivation, and if given a little extra attention it will yield equal to either of the above varieties.

The vines grow about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and the foliage is light colored like Gradus. Pods are also light colored, broad, blunt, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The green peas are large and fine flavored. It is very hardy and yields an enormous number of pods to the vine, more than any variety we know of. Our seed was procured direct from the originators.

Crop failed.

654. *Gregory's Surprise (Eclipse) The Earliest Wrinkled Pea, May Queen Excepted.

It is as early as the smooth varieties, yields better, and is far superior in quality. It ranks with the earliest of the large-podded, wrinkled varieties in quality, is earlier and yields better. Pods are much smaller than Gradus, but they are much more numerous and are always filled to the end. The vines grow about two feet high, but need no staking. Ready to pick 45 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Received your 1916 catalog, also your letter of January 1st, and will say I have been buying Alaska and Ameri Peas of your firm several years and found them the best to be had, and hope they will be the same this year. Wishing you success, I am,

JACOB H. DILLER.

Last spring I ordered four pounds of Yellow Globe and one of Red Wethersfield Onion Seed from you. I think the seed was ordered in the name of P. Bradley, Midland, Mich., as I was farming with Mr. Bradley last year. In all my observations of onion culture I never saw better seed or better onions. I shall certainly buy my seeds from your company in the future. In marketing my onions last fall I found that there was a large demand for silver skin onions, providing they did not have black spots on them. After talking with several onion growers I found out that none of them would grow silver skin onions because of this trouble. Do you know what causes black spots or in some cases green streaks on white onions? Also, do you know if there is a good market demand for your Southport White Globe No. 585? Feeling sure that you will cheerfully answer these questions, and thanking you in advance, I remain,

FLOYD A. KENT.

FLINT, MICH., Oct. 15, 1915.
Have you any Northern Grown Pea Beans this year, free from disease? Have used your seeds now for two years with good results. This year had them shipped to B. P. Thomas. They were grown on Mr. Beahan's farm near Petoskey. They were sown and have produced one of the best crops in Genesee Co. Now if you have any from the same farm, or if you have any other Northern Seed you can recommend to me let me know. I am ready to purchase now or later, but want to be sure of Northern Seed if I can get it.

EARNEST E. THOMAS.

HONOR, MICH., Jan. 11, 1916.
Just received your catalog and letter. Will say in reply that in the eleven years I am on my farm you are the only people I have found to be true to what you say, and every seed that I am going to buy is coming from the Lou S. Darling Seed Co., and I will see that my neighbors try some of them. I have been fooled so many times, and I am glad to have found a firm a man can depend on.

BEN F. KUERTH.



Darling's Improved Alaska Peas

pods are quite large, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long, very broad and square at the end. Pods and vine are about the same color as the Telephone. It is very hardy; seed may be safely sown as early as any of the hard, smooth-seeded kinds. An ideal pea for the family garden, for the reasons that the vines do not need staking; it is easily grown, hardy, yields heavily, and has unsurpassed table qualities.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

MID-SEASON GARDEN PEA

696. *†Darling's Bountiful—Rightly Named

One of Our Money-Making Trio, Introduced by Us in 1908

Comes into bearing about a week earlier than Hosford's Market Garden, making it what would be called a "second early." The vines are rather slender, woody, very strong, about 3 feet high, with an abundance of dark-green foliage of medium size. The pods are long, very round, dark green, and packed so full of peas as to cause them to curve backward. The pods are always filled to the ends. Never any peas missing.

The peas are large, much wrinkled when dry, flattened, of most excellent quality. This wonderful new pea is a very sure cropper, and never has failed to yield much above the average since we have known it. Very desirable for the home garden on account of yield and quality, and for the market garden on account of the fine appearance of the pods.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

657. Darling's Improved Alaska

An improved strain of our ever-popular Alaska pea—one which we have spent years in perfecting. We offer it, fully believing it to be the most perfect strain of Alaska in existence.

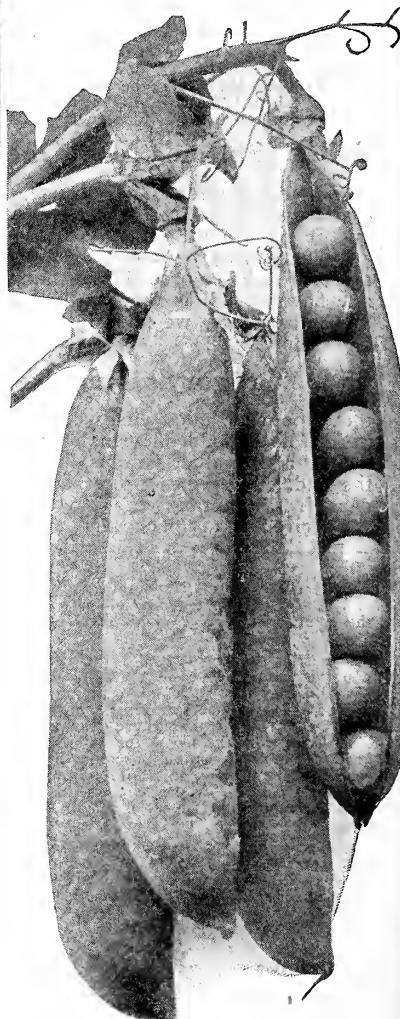
We believe that market gardeners, canners, and others who are particular about their seed, will find it entirely satisfactory. We believe it is just what they want. We know that no other strain will excel it in quality, earliness, or genuine merit. It is the most even-ripening strain we have ever seen. It is exceedingly hardy, and may safely be sown as early as the ground can be worked. Pick 45 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

672. *†Sutton's Excelsior

The Ideal Home Garden Pea

Sutton's Excelsior is one of the first of the early, dwarf, large-podded peas; as early as Nott's Excelsior, but very much more productive and producing much larger pods. In height, it is about 20 inches. It makes a very strong growth, very seldom attacked by insects, and bears enormously. The



Sutton's Excelsior

FENTON, Mo., Jan. 25, 1916.
Please send me 1 oz. of Darling's Snow White Celery, for
which I enclose 15 cents. I consider it the best early celery I
ever grew.

W. F. DIBBLE.

729. *†Darling's Petoskey**The Best of the Late Varieties**

Petoskey becomes suitable for the table at about the same time as Telephone, but it is superior to that justly popular sort in nearly every respect. It grows to a height of 3½ to 4 feet, vines are very strong and stalky with lots of coarse, light-colored foliage. The pods are immense, both in size and appearance, well-rounded, dark, rich colored, and always filled to the end. It yields enormously, much above the average. In quality, it is all that can be desired.

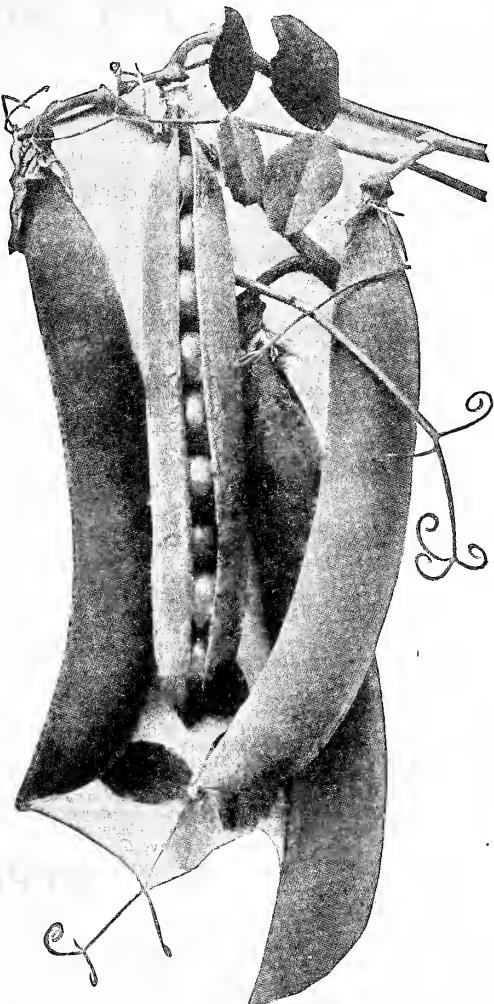
Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

735. *†Dwarf Telephone, or Daisy

Medium season; dwarf vines; a good bearer, often carrying pods equal in size, shape, and fullness to those of the Tall Telephone, with peas equally well flavored.

A very large-podded main crop pea, similar to Improved Stratagem, but a little lighter in color of vine and pod. The striking features of the Daisy Pea are its large pods and the way in which they are heaped up in ridges on the short, strong vines. The pods are nearly double the size of American Wonder or Little Gem, and are always well filled with large peas of most excellent quality. The vines are 16 to 18 inches high, and being strong and thrifty, require no support, making it an ideal variety for use where brush or stakes are not available. This pea is desirable on account of the fine appearance of the pods, and always finds a ready sale. Market gardeners, even when the season is not the most favorable, can depend on it for a splendid yield of handsome pods filled with large peas of the finest quality. Ready to pick 70 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.



Darling's Bountiful Pea

EDIBLE-PODDED PEA**738. Darling's Mammoth Melting Sugar—The Perfect Sugar Pea**

This splendid sugar pea fully maintains its reputation as a choice table variety. The peas are not shelled, but the pod is eaten like a snap bean. The pods are stringless, and in flavor, brittleness, and succulence are unexcelled. The vines are very tall, reaching a height of 5 or 6 feet, requiring support. The full-grown pods are 6 or 7 inches long and 1½ inches broad, and are produced continuously for a considerable period. The vines have great bearing capacity on account of their height. The pods are sometimes sliced for cooking because of their size, and may be served with butter or white sauce. They can be made ready for the table in ten or fifteen minutes, and are good even when quite cold. They are also very excellent for pickles. The sweetness and tenderness of this edible-podded pea insures it a permanent place in the garden. It should be tried where bush beans and snap sorts are relished. Ready to pick 70 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

ENUMCLAW, WASH., April 6, 1916.
I wish to thank you very much for the promptness you gave in making up the loss to me for damaged seed potatoes. The last shipment of 25 lbs. was in fine shape.

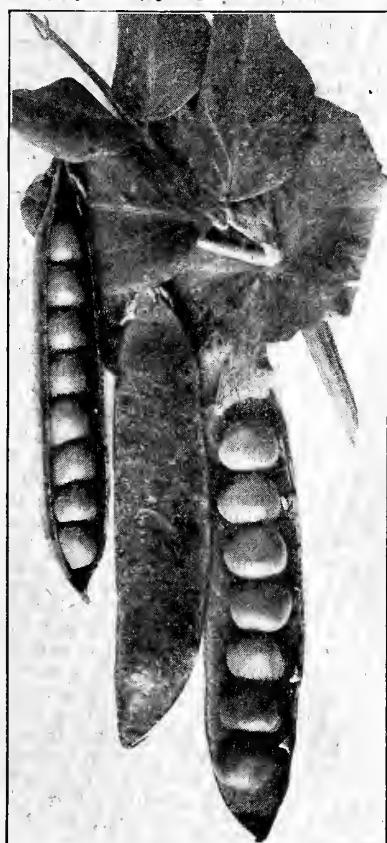
Again thanking you for your fairness in this order, I beg to remain,
Yours as a satisfied customer,

EARL O. STOUT.

MARIONVILLE, ONT., Jan. 22, 1916.

It gives me great pleasure to tell you the reason of my small orders. Your seed packets are so large and the seed so strong that I plant one-half a packet one year and the other half the next year, consequently I use only one-half the seed I buy each year. Wishing the new firm every success, I am,

KATIE McDIARMID.



Darling's Petoskey Pea

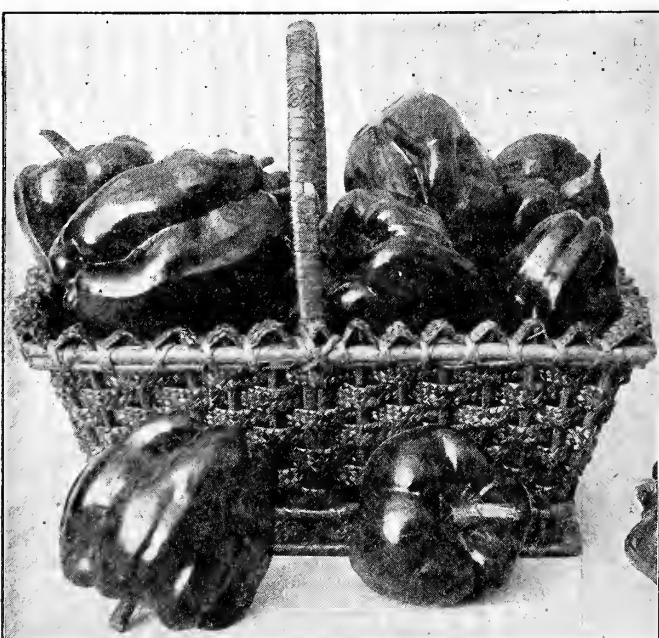
FULL LIST OF PEAS

		Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.
653 *† Sutton's May Queen. See full description. Crop Failed.				
654 * Gregory's Surprise. See full description.....		\$0.10	\$0.30	\$0.50
657 Darling's Alaska. See full description.....		.10	.25	.45
663 * Nott's Excelsior. Ready for table in 49 days. Height, 15 inches. Very prolific and of fine quality.....		.10	.25	.45
666 *† Sutton's Green Gem. Crop failed.				
669 *† Gradus or Prosperity. 49 days. Height, 3 feet. Large, light-colored pods. Quality, the best.....		.10	.25	.40
672 *† Sutton's Excelsior. See full description.....		.10	.25	.45
675 * Ameer. 49 days. Height, 3 feet. Hardy, dark green foliage. Pods, rather large, dark green, well filled. Dried peas, dark green, inclined to be smooth. Fine quality.....		.10	.25	.40
678 * American Wonder. 49 days. Height, 12 inches. Pods, short, dark green, well filled. A fine dwarf of good quality.....		.10	.25	.40
681 *† Thomas Laxton. 49 days. Height, 3½ feet. One of the best first earlies. Pods large, broad, well filled to the end. Quality the best.....		.10	.25	.40
688 * Premium Gem. 51 days. Height, 18 inches. Pods, rather large and well filled with dark green, wrinkled peas of excellent quality.....		.10	.25	.40
696 *† Darling's Bountiful. See full description.....		.10	.30	.50
699 * Admiral. 62 days. Height, 4 feet. Pods, 3 inches, packed full. Dried peas of yellowish color, much wrinkled. The best canner's pea.....		.10	.20	.40
702 * Bliss' Abundance. 64 days. Height, 30 inches. Very vigorous and productive. Pods, rather long, dark green, well filled. Quality good.....		.10	.20	.40
708 *† Darling's Defiance. 63 days. Height, 20 inches. Pods, large, dark green and well filled. Green peas finely flavored. Big yielder and fine quality.....		.10	.25	.45
711 † Long Island Mammoth. 64 days. Height, 4½ feet. Pods, rather large, dark green, well filled with large peas of splendid quality. When dried, peas are nearly smooth.....		.10	.25	.40
714 * Hosford's Market Garden. 64 days. Height, 2 feet. The most prolific garden pea we know of. Quality, good. Fine for home or market.....		.10	.20	.40
717 *† Duke of Albany. 64 days. Height, 5 feet. Pods, large, dark green, well filled. Green peas, large, dark green, very sweet. A heavy bearer.....		.10	.25	.40
720 *† Telephone. 64 days. Height, 5 feet. Fine, large, pods of rather light green color, well filled with large peas of delicious flavor.....		.10	.25	.40
723 *† Alderman. 64 days. Height, 5 feet. Very vigorous and prolific. Immense dark green pods, filled full of large peas of unexcelled quality.....		.10	.25	.40
726 * Champion of England. 64 days. Height, 6 feet. The richest flavored pea. Pods, medium size, dark green, produced in enormous quantities.....		.10	.20	.40
729 *† Darling's Petoskey. See full description.....		.10	.30	.50
732 * McLean's Advancer. 67 days. Height, 3 feet; very strong and productive. Pods, rather small but well filled with peas of good quality. A fine canner's pea.....		.10	.20	.40
735 *† Dwarf Telephone or Daisy. See full description.....		.10	.25	.45
738 * Darling's Mammoth Melting Sugar. See full description.....		.10	.30	.50
741 Large White Marrowfat. 70 days. Height, 6 feet. Very strong growing. Dried peas very large, smooth, white. Enormous yielder. Grown mostly as a field crop		.05	.20	.35
744 Large Black Eye Marrowfat. 70 days. Height, 5½ feet. Strong growing hardy sort grown mostly for stock feeding. A very heavy producer. Dried peas, smooth, light brown, black eye.....		.05	.20	.35

PEPPER

CULTURE—The culture of peppers is the same as for eggplant; the plants need quite as much heat to perfect them, though they mature sooner and may be sown a little later. Guano, hen dung, or any other bird manure, hoed into the surface when the plants are about six inches high, will wonderfully increase the product, and also improve the quality of the fruit.

747. Chinese Giant The Finest, Largest, and Handsomest Pepper of Them All. An enormous fruiting variety, double the size of Ruby King, averaging 12 to 15 inches in circumference. Notwithstanding its large size, it is very early and very prolific. Plants are healthy, well branched, about 2 feet high, and carry an enormous load of fruit, often having the appearance of being bunched together. Flesh is thick, tender, mild, and sweet, and is unexcelled for salad or stuffed as mangoes. They can be sliced and eaten like tomatoes. When ripe, the peppers are a rich, glossy scarlet, making them of unusually fine appearance. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$3.75.



Chinese Giant Pepper

750. New Pimiento Pepper

This new pepper is very popular in the east. The handsome fruit is thick-fleshed and firm. A heavy cropper. Its superior and valuable qualities will be much sought and extensively grown by canners for pimientos, pickles, and pulp. Its productiveness makes it a desirable sort for market gardeners as it yields heavy crops until cut off by frost. Its smooth, thick flesh and uniform shape make it an excellent shipper. Should be planted in every garden where a delicious sweet-flavored pepper is wanted both for salad and for stuffing. An attractive market sort. The fruits are deep green when young, becoming deep red as they mature. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1.40; lb., \$5.00.

753. Long Red Cayenne A well-known variety having a slender, twisted, and pointed pod about four inches long, and when ripe, bright red in color. Extremely strong and pungent flesh. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

756. Large Bell, or Bull Nose An old standard and favorite sort. It is early, bright red in color at maturity, entirely mild, of large size, and has thick flesh. It is excellent for stuffing. It is a good bearer, and is much grown for both home and market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

758. Ruby King The most popular large-fruited pepper. Very prolific. The pods are a beautiful bright red, 5 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Flesh exceedingly thick, sweet and so mild that it is often sliced as a salad. Splendid for stuffing as mangoes. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

PUMPKIN

Like all other vegetable vines the pumpkin grows to its greatest perfection here in the north. Vines of all kinds flourish on our pure air and new land. The pumpkin, in particular, seems to be benefited by them. We have seen the most perfect specimens and the largest yields here in the north that we have seen any place. Our vines grow more healthy and thrifty, bear more abundantly and produce more perfect fruit, than do those grown from southern seed. What our Pumpkin seed does for us it will do for those who buy their seed from us.

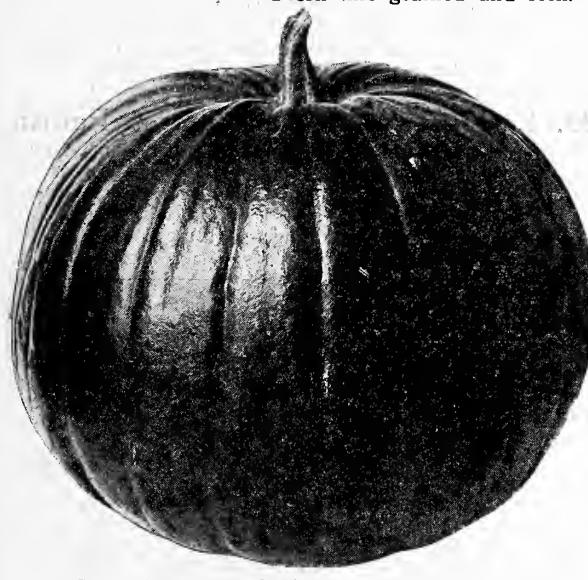
Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as melons or cucumbers, but in other respects are cultivated the same.

762. Small Sugar Also called Sweet Pumpkin. This is the pumpkin from which the celebrated Yankee pumpkin pie is made. It is small, being about 10 inches in diameter, but of best character. It has a deep orange yellow skin and fine-grained flesh; handsome, and an excellent keeper. It is prolific and in every way desirable. It cannot be excelled as a table pumpkin. The average weight is about 5 lbs. A sure cropper and excellent for marketing, as it is of convenient size. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

765. Quaker Pie Very prolific, slightly oval in form. Rich creamy buff color. Flesh fine grained and rich. An excellent keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.



Small Sugar Pumpkin



Darling's Selected Connecticut Field Pumpkin

768. Sweet Cheese, or Kentucky Field

Very popular in the South. Fruit flattened, diameter usually about twice the length; skin mottled light green and yellow, changing to creamy yellow when mature; flesh yellow, tender, and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

771. Darling's Selected Connecticut Field

An immensely productive, large, orange-colored field pumpkin, usually grown for stock feeding, but also making good pies. There is no variety that will do as well among corn. Plant them on your richest land and you will be amply repaid. Oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

RADISH

Radish is another one of our specialties. We grow all our own seed right here in Northern Michigan as well as many tons for other seedsmen. It is not generally known that our soil and climate are particularly suited to the production of radish seed of the very best quality. A few of our best seedsmen have known this for years and have been growing their seed here in the north. These same seedsmen, and in fact, all seedsmen, used to think that we must go to France to get the best radish seed. Those who have had experience and know, now claim that the seed grown in Northern Michigan is fully equal, if not better, in all respects, than the best French grown seed.

Our radish has several great advantages over seed grown in the old growing sections, among them being the fact that our land is new, never has had much radish grown on it, and is entirely free from wild radish. The seed we offer is not only free from this but also is free from all other mixtures. It also has that rugged strength, vitality, and quick, perfect growing quality always found in Northern Grown seeds. Our radish seed is just suited to those particular planters, who want nothing but the very best, and know when they receive it.

CULTURE—For the home garden, sow on rich, sandy soil as early in the spring as it is fit to work. For forcing, sow in hotbeds having very rich sandy soil, made perfectly level. Scatter evenly over the surface from 60 to 150 seeds to the square foot, and cover with one-half inch of soil sifted on, and attend carefully to the watering and airing. If the bed is good, the whole crop can be marketed in 21 to 40 days after planting. In open ground culture, sow in drills twelve inches apart and thin, if necessary to prevent crowding. A good dressing of nitrate of soda will greatly stimulate growth and insure tender, brittle roots. Successional sowings from one week to ten days apart will keep up a supply. Radishes are subject to root maggots, which make them useless for culinary purposes. We know of no certain remedy for this pest. We have found that the best preventive measures are to avoid the use of rank manure, and not sow on ground where radishes, turnips, or cabbages were grown the year previous.

777. Darling's Mammoth Scarlet Turnip Radish

The Best All-Round Radish on the Market.
Unequaled for the Home or
Market Garden.



Darling's Mammoth Scarlet Turnip Radish

This is a new early turnip-shaped radish, double the size of any of the early turnip-shaped type, and equally suitable for forcing or early planting out-of-doors. It is a rapid-growing sort, developing roots of a beautiful deep crimson color, which vary in shape from round to almost oval, and often measure from six to seven inches in circumference. The flesh is the purest white, mild in flavor, firm and crisp, and entirely free from the hollow or pithy center. Good for market gardeners, for forcing or open ground culture.

It is an early radish, looking much like the old Early Scarlet Globe, but more perfect in shape and color. It comes as early as any radish, but the amazing thing about it is that it keeps on growing and remains tender, solid, and sweet, till it gets as large as a teacup or larger. Just imagine the nicest Scarlet Globe radish you ever saw, deep red outside and pure white inside, fine flavor, and as large as a teacup, and you will have a good idea of it. Another amazing feature about this radish is the length of time it remains in condition for use. It is a fact that it never seems to get tough and "pithy" like all other radishes, but it is crisp and tender from the time it is large enough to use until long after it attains full growth.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

783. Early Scarlet Globe Radish The most popular variety for hotbeds and forcing, as it is the earliest of all. It forms a small top and will stand a great amount of heat without becoming pithy. The roots of this variety are slightly olive-shaped, a rich bright scarlet color; flesh white and tender, fit to pull as early as Non Plus Ultra, but much larger when matured. We specially recommend this to the gardeners as a large, first early forcing radish. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

789. Early Crimson Giant Turnip Radish

Double the size of any of the early turnip-shaped type. This variety develops to five and often six inches in circumference, weighing up to one ounce per bulb, or about four times that of similar sorts; but notwithstanding its

immense size, does not get hollow or pithy, the flesh remaining sparklingly white, solid, crisp, and juicy, and of the mildest flavor. The shape of the roots varies between round and almost oval, but the bright, deep crimson color of the skin remains quite constant. Excellent both for forcing and open ground culture. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

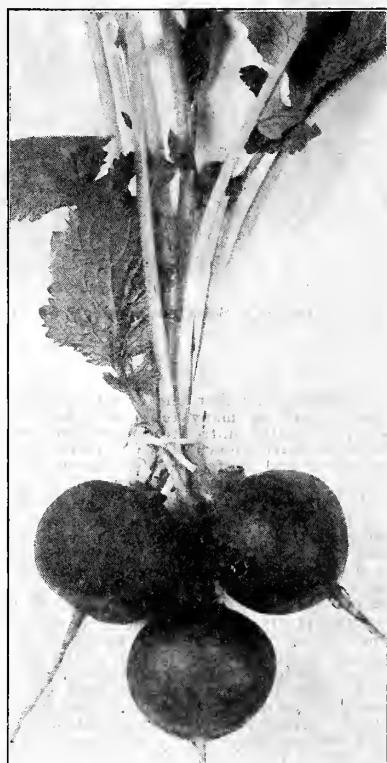
804. New Icicle Radish

Absolutely the Earliest and Quickest Growing Long White Radish Known. Its Delicious Flavor Is Not Surpassed by any Variety.

Excellent and profitable; a new and distinct sort. Ready for use as soon as Long Scarlet Short Top, but has fewer leaves and is even better for forcing. Admirable alike for open air and under glass. **The finest and longest of the very early pure white varieties.** Planted in spring, the radishes are ready for use in twenty-five days; their long, slender form and pure paper-white skin are **most attractive when bunched for market.**

In size, **Icicle** is just right; not quite so large as Long White Vienna. It is very beautiful and delicate in appearance, waxy white and almost transparent. Skin very thin and tender. Grows very uniform in size and shape. Nine out of every ten radishes are as nearly perfect in shape as is possible to grow. The flesh is very firm and is more crisp and brittle than other varieties. After becoming large enough for the table, they remain in eatable condition, retaining their delicate flavor an unusually long time before acquiring any rankness in taste or becoming pithy.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.



Early Scarlet Globe Radish

HAMILTON, MICH., Feb. 20, 1915.

I am well pleased with your seeds, particularly with the Improved Mammoth Long Red Mangels. Have a small patch which will yield over 80 tons to the acre. C. TLLG.

831. Darling's All-Season Radish Mixture

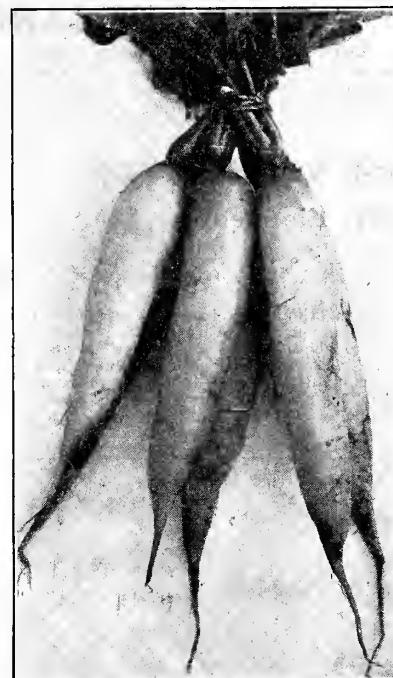
It is surprising even to ourselves the amount of this radish mixture we sell every year. Our sales have increased every year since we first offered it until now our annual sales amount to nearly as much as all other radish put together. This mixture seems to suit the man with the small garden who wants different kinds at different times and does not want to go to the trouble of planting several different kinds.

Our mixture of about two dozen kinds contains all shades and shapes; red, white, pink, variegated; round, half-long, and long, in great variety. It is all the go for small gardeners where space is limited, and you want to make garden and be done with it. One sowing does for the whole season, as they come early, medium, and late. You always have some that are just right—sweet, juicy, delicious, crisp. You will be surprised and delighted with our popular radish mixture. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts.

MAPLE CITY, MICH., March 10, 1916.

As I sent to you for garden seeds two years ago and was so well pleased with them and had the best garden I ever had, I thought I would send again. The only fault I have to find with the packets is they are so well filled that I don't need to send every year, but I will overlook that in good humor, and say nothing. Please send your latest price list on corn and clover.

R. H. METEER.



New Icicle Radish

RADISH. Complete List Early Round Sorts

		Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
777	Darling's Mammoth Scarlet Turnip. See page 34.		\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.20
778	Early Scarlet Turnip. Very early; deep scarlet; white tipped.	.05	.10	.15	.40
780	Rosy Gem. Most beautiful radish grown. Round; scarlet top; white tip; very early.	.05	.10	.20	.45
783	Early Scarlet Globe. See page 34.	.05	.10	.20	.50
786	French Breakfast. Olive shaped; scarlet with white tip.	.05	.10	.20	.50
789	Early Crimson Giant Turnip. See page 34.	.05	.10	.20	.50
792	Early Deep Scarlet. Best forcing radish. Small, round, deep scarlet, very early.	.05	.10	.15	.40
795	Early Snowball. Quick growing, small, very round, pure white.	.05	.10	.20	.45

Early Long Sorts

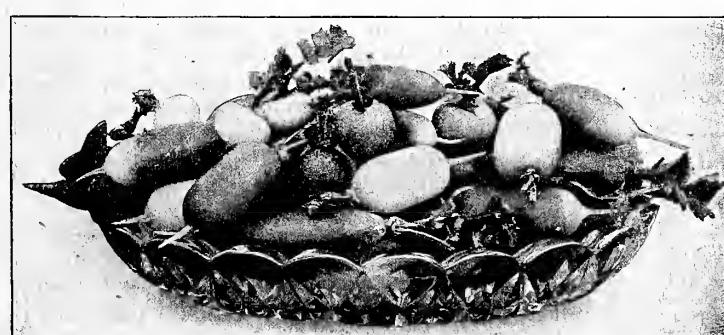
798	Long Bright Scarlet. Small top; long; smooth; brittle; delicious.	.05	.10	.15	.40
801	Improved Chartier. Best for outdoors. Long, slender, scarlet. Remains long time in condition for use.	.05	.10	.15	.40
804	Icicle. See page 34.	.05	.10	.20	.50
807	Cincinnati Market. Small top, long, straight, smooth. Skin very thin, scarlet, white tipped. Flesh white, brittle, delicious.	.05	.10	.15	.40

Summer Sorts

810	White Strassburg. Long, tapering, smooth. Remains crisp and tender long time.	.05	.10	.15	.40
813	White Vienna or Lady Finger. Long, pure white, handsome. Rapid grower. Fine for table.	.05	.10	.15	.40
816	Giant White Stuttgart. Large, turnip shaped, white. Can be stored for winter. Fine quality.	.05	.10	.15	.40

Winter Sorts

819	Winter Rose China. Roots largest at bottom. Small tap root. Rose color.	.05	.10	.20	.45
822	Long Black Spanish. One of the best. Roots large, long. Skin black. Flesh white.	.05	.10	.20	.45
825	Round Black Spanish. Roots top-shaped. 3 to 4 inches across. Skin black. Flesh white.	.05	.10	.20	.45
828	California Mammoth White. Pure white. One foot long. 3 inches across. Flesh tender, sweet.	.05	.10	.20	.45



Darling's All-Season Radish

RHUBARB, OR PIE-PLANT

CULTURE—Requires a deeply cultivated and thoroughly manured soil. Sow the seed early in the spring in rows one foot apart; the second year after planting they can be removed in autumn to the permanent place in the garden allotted to them. Plant the roots two feet apart each way, in ground that is well enriched, at least two feet deep.

Rhubarb can be cured for winter use by cutting the stalks into small pieces, string them and expose to the sun until perfectly dry; keep in a dry place. One ounce of seed gives 500 plants.

834. Victoria In general use for market and home garden. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

837. Linnaeus A very early sort; fine-grained, delicious. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

SPINACH

CULTURE—No plant makes more palatable and nutritious greens when properly prepared. Seed should be planted in very rich ground, the richer the better. Sow in drills 16 to 20 inches apart and thin to about six inches apart when the leaves are an inch wide. All should be cut before hot weather, while young and tender. For early spring use, sow early in autumn and protect the plants with a light covering of leaves or straw, or plant as soon as the land can be worked in the spring. Under favorable conditions the leaves may be large enough for eating in eight weeks. South of Cincinnati spinach can be grown through the winter with very little or no covering.

839. New Zealand

First cutting 50 days after sowing, and continuously for 100 days more. Absolutely distinct in form, color, and habit. Foliage thick, succulent, dark green, never sunburns, a true heat resistant, leaves covered with water globules like an ice-plant. Later to mature for table than Spinach of usual form, but remaining in edible condition ten times as long. A sort to "cut and come again," as it is most productive, and continuously over a period of 100 days sends out a fresh growth. The plants spread five times as wide and rise to three times the height of ordinary spinach, making a difference of fifteen to twenty times excess in the volume of edible material. Excessive heat does not check its growth, but to the contrary it positively grows more luxuriantly, the driest weather never stopping its juicy and rapid growth. In flavor and color it is fully the equal of the best spinach and is in season when ordinary spinach is not obtainable, and with epicures will undoubtedly be considered very choice. No garden is complete without the New Zealand Spinach. Remains in cutting condition throughout the hottest summer months when the true spinach is nowhere obtainable, and remains in cutting condition until killed by frost. **Price:** Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.



New Zealand Spinach

840. Darling's Long Standing Spinach is most extensively grown during the winter and spring months, for the reason that the plants quickly run to seed in hot weather. With our new **Long Standing** variety, spinach may now be continuously grown in any home garden, so that this most delicious of "boiling greens" may be enjoyed not only during cool weather months, but in the summer as well. It forms a dense rosette of thick, tender and succulent crumpled leaves of intensely dark green color. Their great substance and short leaf stalks enable them to "stand up" in hot weather, retaining their freshness for a long period after cutting. There is no other variety that will stand so long without running to seed and remain in an edible condition. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

843. Bloomsdale or Savoy Leaved Of upright growth; leaves curled and crimped, thick and fleshy. Keeps well after cutting. Suitable for fall sowing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

846. Prickly Winter Use for fall sowing, as it is extremely hardy. Seeds prickly, leaves not so large as those of other varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

SHEPHERD, MICH., Jan. 18, 1916. *

We never had seeds grow as those we purchased of your firm. I wish especially to mention the onions, parsnips and pop corn.

We purchased Mammoth Rice Pop Corn. The stand was good, and I estimated from the size of ground planted that three bushels would be a good yield, but instead of three bushels I gathered twelve bushels. Some of the ears were six feet from the ground. I never saw seeds produce such crops of parsnips and onions. All other seeds were equally as good, but before I have had to sow twice the amount of seed I sowed of yours to get same results.

W.M. HETHERINGTON.

SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

CULTURE—It succeeds best in a light, well-enriched soil, which should be stirred to a good depth. Coarse and fresh manure should be avoided, as it will surely cause the roots to grow uneven and ill-shaped. Sow early and quite deep, giving the general culture recommended for parsnip. The roots are perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter, but should be dug early in the spring, as they deteriorate rapidly after growth commences. Store a quantity for winter use in a pit, or in a cellar in damp earth or sand.

849. Long White French The variety most commonly cultivated. The roots are long, white, smooth, and when properly cooked form a good substitute for oysters, which they resemble very much in taste. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

852. Mammoth Sandwich Island

This grows uniformly to an extra large size, averaging fully double the size and weight of roots of the old variety. The roots, notwithstanding their large size, are of very superior quality and delicate flavor. This variety, where known, is entirely superseding the old type, as it produces roots nearly double the size and weight and of equally good quality. Seed sown in spring produces large, fine roots. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

SQUASH

Northern Michigan produces the best vine seeds in the world. In no place will you find better squash, pumpkin, and cucumber than you will here. Our soil and climate are particularly adapted to their production in their most perfect type and best quality. We offer our own Northern Michigan Grown squash seed. Those planting them will find that they produce better results than can be obtained from seeds grown in any other locality.

CULTURE—Squash plants are very tender and sensitive to cold, and so planting must be delayed until settled warm weather. General methods of culture are same as for cucumbers and melons, but squash is less particular as to soil. Summer varieties should be planted four to six feet apart each way and winter sorts eight to ten. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. In gathering the winter sorts care should be taken not to bruise or break the stem from the squash, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay. Winter squashes should be stored in a moderately warm dry place and the temperature kept as even as possible. For those who desire very early squashes, seed can be planted in boxes and transplanted. Insect pests that attack the vines when small, such as the striped beetle, may be kept off by frequent dustings with air-slaked lime, soot, or sifted ashes diluted with fine road earth. For the large squash bug, commonly known as the "stink bug," the best remedy is a kerosene emulsion.

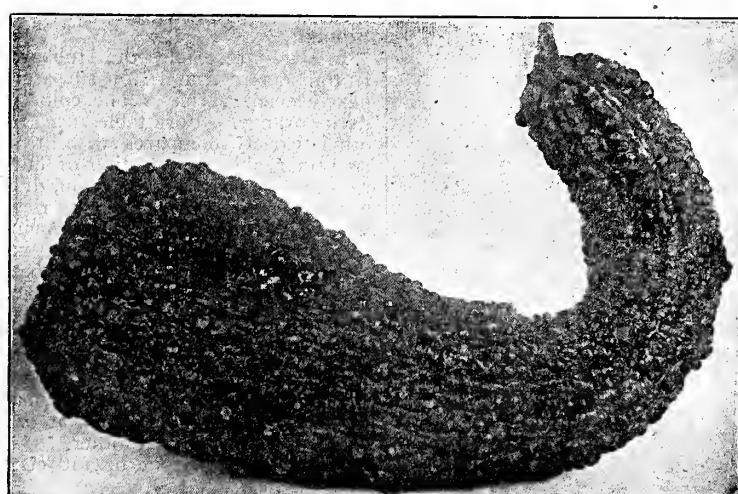
Summer Squash

864. Darling's Mammoth Summer Crook Neck A highly improved early type of the popular yellow summer crook neck. The squashes of this new sort are nearly double the size, measuring 20 to 24 inches in length, are solid, heavy, and freely produced on healthy, vigorous plants of compact bush habit; fruits heavily warted; surface color deep golden; flesh yellow and of superior quality.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify



Mammoth Summer Crook Neck Squash

ASHLEY, MICH.,

Dec. 16, 1914.

Last year we purchased 1½ pounds of onion seed through Mrs. Leon Cook, Ashley, Mich., and will say that we like your seeds very much. Out of the 1½ pounds of onion seed we will sell \$75 worth of onions. Several friends want your catalog and are sending their names and addresses, so please send them, also us, a catalog. Thanking you, we are,

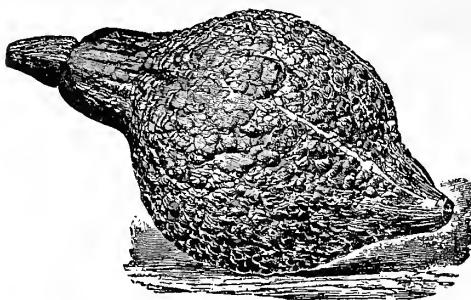
W. REEB.

CLINTON, MICH.,

Jan. 13, 1916.

Received catalog and letter. You ask the reason we did not order from you last year. There was nothing wrong with your seeds, but you gave such generous packages that we had some left over and there are only two of us. Am sending an order which undoubtedly you will be able to fill before time to put seeds in the ground.

N. P. WATSON.



Darling's Improved Hubbard Squash

productive, yielding large, heavy squashes weighing often 10 to 25 pounds each. Properly stored, it may be kept from September to May. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

869. Darling's Improved Hubbard

Darling's Improved Hubbard represents perfection. Being grown in the north makes it doubly valuable. The flesh is of a rich yellow or orange color, and is very fine grained, solid, dry, and sweet. The toughness of the rind or shell makes it a good keeper. The color varies somewhat, being sometimes green and sometimes reddish when mature; but the color and quality of the flesh are fixed and unchangeable—always a deep golden yellow or orange. Whether boiled, steamed, or baked, it is always richly flavored, sweet, and dry. The vines are strong, of luxuriant growth, and very pro-

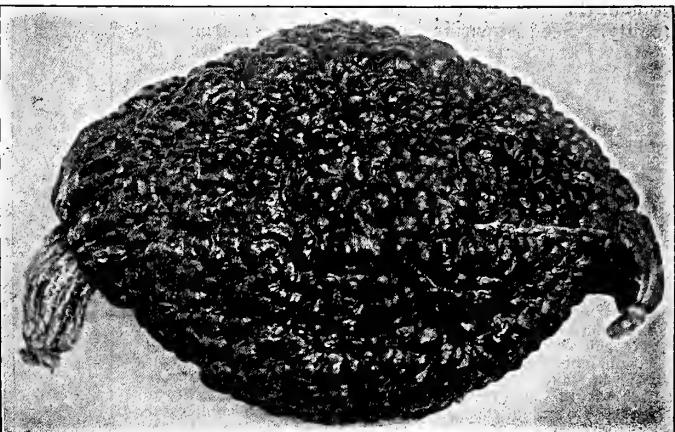
ductive, yielding large, heavy squashes weighing often 10 to 25 pounds each. Properly stored, it may be kept from September to May. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

Winter Squash

870. Darling's Large Warted Hubbard

A large strain of the famous Hubbard, retaining all the excellent features of the parent with the additional merits of thicker flesh, finer color, increased size, better constitution, and productiveness. It has an extremely hard, tough, and densely warty shell, which not only indicates superior quality, but renders it one of the best winter keepers.

Our own strain of Hubbard Squash is the finest grown. The soil and climatic conditions of Michigan are better adapted for the proper maturing of squash seed than any other section, and as we have taken special care in selecting and improving our strain, the result is the very highest type known. It matures earlier, keeps better, and commands a higher price than that grown from other seed. The shell is hard, strong, and dark green in color; thickly covered with a rough warty growth. The flesh is a bright orange-yellow, fine-grained, very dry, sweet, and rich flavored. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

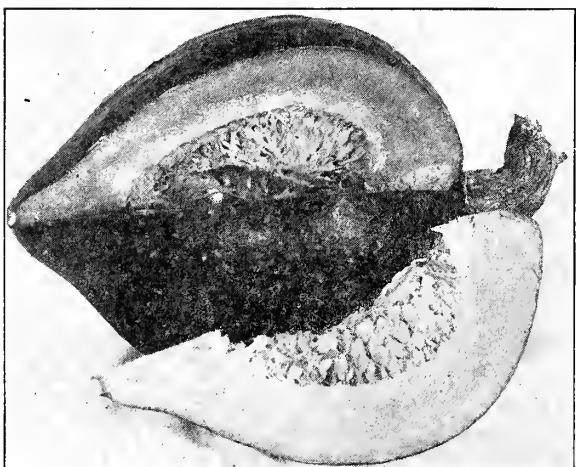


Darling's Large Warted Hubbard Squash

873. Gregory's Delicious *By universal assent the best squash ever introduced.* "For solidity, smallness of seed cavity, fineness of texture, sweetness, and flavor, it is certainly one of the best, if not the best, among squashes." "There is no squash that equals it in quality." "I never ate so fine a squash." —*Massachusetts Agricultural College.* "The small half-grown specimens were better than most others of matured growth." "Am using now (April 15) the last **Delicious**. It is truly named **Delicious**." "It sells for a cent more a pound than any other variety in our market." "We think that in fineness of grain and delicacy of flavor it surpasses the Hubbard when it is in its best state." "Your new squash makes the best table dish of any variety of this vegetable I ever tasted." The above are some of the remarks made by those who have used our **Delicious Squash**.

In size it resembles the Hubbard. In thickness of the flesh it surpasses nearly every variety. The color is dark orange. For table use no other variety compares with it in its remarkable combination of fineness and compactness of grain, dryness, sweetness, and exceeding richness of flavor. It is a fall and winter squash. Though at any time excellent, it does not acquire its best quality until winter. The vines are of strong, running growth and bear a good number of large, pear-shaped fruit. The shell is hard, strong, and dark green in color. About the same color as the Hubbard, but different shape, being broad at one end and pointed at the other.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 90 cts.



Gregory's Delicious Squash

SQUASH. Full List**Summer Varieties**

		Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
855 Early Golden Bush Scallop.	Our special strain. Very early; mammoth size; productive; delicious; light yellow.....		\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.20
858 Early White Bush Scallop.	Pure creamy white. Very productive.....	.05	.10	.20	.65
861 Mammoth White Bush, Patty Pan.	Later than white bush but larger and more productive .....	.05	.10	.25	.75
864 Mammoth Summer Crook Neck.	See page 37.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
867 Fordhook.	Vines running, vigorous. Fruit oblong, slightly ridged. Skin thin, yellow. Flesh straw-colored, very thick, finest flavor. Can be stored for winter use.....	.05	.10	.30	.80

Winter Varieties

869 Darling's Improved Hubbard.	See page 38.....	.05	.10	.30	.80
870 Darling's Large Warted Hubbard.	See page 38.....	.05	.10	.30	.80
873 Gregory's Delicious.	See page 38.....	.05	.10	.30	.90
876 Golden Hubbard.	Same as Improved Hubbard except that shell is bright deep orange colored .....	.05	.10	.30	.80
879 Mammoth Chili.	Immense size. Sometimes weighs 20 lbs., Very productive and immensely profitable.....	.05	.15	.35	1.00
882 Boston Marrow.	Large fruit. Hard shell. Bright orange. Flesh deep orange .....	.05	.10	.30	.80
885 Pike's Peak.	Skin dark green. Flesh light golden. Fine flavor. One of the best for winter use.....	.05	.10	.30	.80

TOBACCO

CULTURE—Sow early in the season in warm seed bed and transplant, when the weather is suitable, in the open field. Cold-frames are first used, these to be covered with glass or muslin. Furnish sufficient moisture and keep the weeds pulled. When five to six inches high, remove to the field, which previously has been well cultivated and fertilized. Set the plants 20 to 30 inches apart in the rows which should be three to four feet apart, depending on the soil fertility. Cultivate frequently and as long as the horses may work without injuring the plants. The quality depends largely on the soil, the fertilizer used, and the cultivation and subsequent care of the crop. Importance is also attached to the use of selected, tested seed.

891. Big Oronoco A favorite Virginia variety. Grows very large, broad leaves. A fine variety for dark plug wrappers and brings a good price in the market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

894. Connecticut Seed Leaf This is a staple variety in all sections of the country, and will grow successfully over a wide range of territory. Used for cigar fillers. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

897. Havana The best known variety, as it is used very largely for cigar wrappers. Commands the highest market price when well grown and cured. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

900. White Burley A mild and sweet tobacco. It is the standard main crop variety in the tobacco sections as it is extra fine for manufacturing in nearly every manner that tobacco is used. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

TOMATO

People used to say that Northern Michigan is not a tomato country. All that is now changed. Conditions have not changed, but people have learned how to grow tomatoes and have changed their minds.

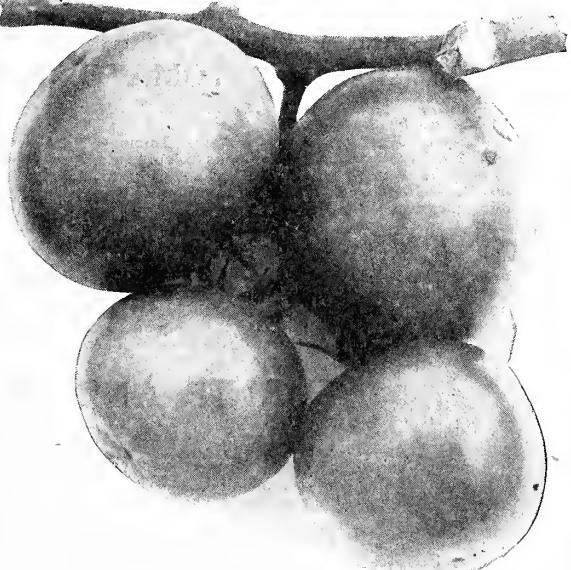
Our warm sandy soils seem to be just the place to grow perfect tomatoes easily. Really it is no trouble at all to grow them now that we have learned how. As to quality, say, we can beat the world. Our tomatoes are of the finest quality, large, smooth, solid, evenly colored, early and disease-resistant. No one can make a mistake in using seed saved from them.

CULTURE—For very early fruit the seed should be sown in a hotbed about the first week in March, in drills five inches apart and one-half inch deep. Later sowings may be made until the last of April. (Sufficient plants for a small garden can be started by sowing a few seeds in a shallow box or flower pot and placing in a sunny window in the house.) When the young plants are three to four inches high, they should be transplanted into small pots, allowing a single plant to a pot. Expose to the air as much as possible to harden them for planting out. Water freely at the time of transplanting into the open ground, and shelter from the sun for a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Tomatoes are easily propagated from cuttings, and will come into bearing about a week sooner than from seed. Cultivate thoroughly as long as the vines will permit, but the last two or three workings of the soil should be very shallow or the crop may be badly injured.

About 2,000 plants will be produced from one ounce of seed.

The Best Early Red Tomato**906. Chalk's Early Jewel**

Our own perfected strain. A great improvement over the original. The largest, smoothest, and finest-flavored, extra early red tomato. A few days later than Spark's Earliana. It is a heavier cropper, with tomatoes of larger size and sweeter flavor, produced throughout the season. The plants are of bushy, compact growth, heavily loaded with fruit. The tomatoes are of good size, just right for market; are very



Chalk's Early Jewel Tomato

solid and deep through, being almost round; color bright scarlet, ripening to the stem without cracks or green core. The flesh is thick, solid, of fine flavor, with few seeds. The skin is strong enough to make it a good shipping variety.

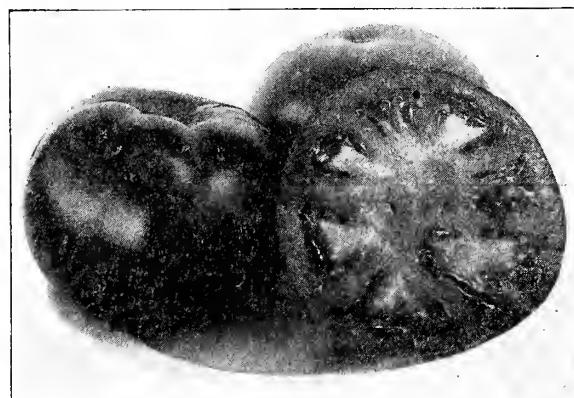


Earliana Tomato

probably more early tomatoes are shipped than any other place in the United States. **Earliana** is not only extremely early, but of particularly fine quality, which is very rare in an early tomato. The flesh is remarkably solid, and it has few seeds. It has the habit peculiar to many early sorts of setting the bulk of its fruit close to the center of the plant, so that they are exposed to the sun and thus ripen early. These qualities make it particularly useful for a first crop variety, and where more than one sort is grown **Earliana** should head the list. The fruits which develop later are not equal in quality to those of the later and larger sorts.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.25.

918. Darling's Extra Selected Stone



Darling's Extra Selected Stone Tomato

is distinctly superior to most of that offered under this name, being larger, smoother, more uniform and better colored. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

TOMATO. Full List

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
903 Earliana. See above.....		\$0.05	\$0.25	\$0.75
906 Chalk's Early Jewel. See page 39.....				\$2.25
909 Ponderosa. The largest red tomato. Immense size, often weighs 3 lbs. Solid meat, hardly any seeds. Delicious flavor. Easy to grow. Sure to yield enormously.....	.05	.25	.75	2.25
912 Darling's Improved Dwarf Champion. Glossy purplish-red. Smooth, firm, solid. Best quality. Sometimes sold as "Tree Tomato.".....	.05	.25	.75	2.25
915 Beauty. Livingston's. Very early. Fine quality. Globe shaped, large, smooth, perfect. Purplish-red. One of the oldest and best.....	.05	.25	.75	2.00
918 Stone. See above.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50
921 Acme. An old favorite. Early. Large, purplish-pink fruit. Round, smooth, free from cracks. Solid flesh of excellent quality.....	.05	.25	.75	2.00
924 Globe. Livingston's. One of the newest and best. Large fruited. Round, solid. Very big yielder. Good keeper.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50
927 Golden Queen. "Queen of the yellows." The very best of the yellow sorts..	.05	.25	.75	2.00

TURNIP AND RUTABAGA

No country can beat Northern Michigan growing "bagas" and turnips. They have always been grown very extensively here as they are the cheapest feed and the surest crop our farmers can grow. We have never known a crop of either to be a failure if sown on suitable land and properly cared for. Turnips or Rutabagas are usually sown as a first crop on our new land, where they certainly grow to perfection and yield enormously. The tubers are unusually perfect in shape, smooth, and of the very finest quality.

The value of Turnips and Rutabagas for feeding stock in fall and winter is not fully appreciated, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. We earnestly recommend that farmers increase their sowings largely, for we are sure the crop will prove remunerative.

This wholesome vegetable is very easily affected in its form and flavor by soil, climate, and mode of culture. There are a great many varieties, but our list comprises the best for the garden and farm.

It is our opinion, as well as that of experts who "ought to know," that should a planter have to be confined to but one tomato, that variety **ought to be Chalk's Jewel**—because of its characteristic of producing fine, large, solid, bright-red fruits **early and continuously** throughout the season.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.25.

903. Earliana

Without Doubt the Earliest Red Tomato

We offer seed of our own selected strain. There can be none better. **Earliana** is without doubt the earliest good tomato grown. It was raised and developed in a section of South Jersey, from which

other place in the United States.

Earliana is not only extremely early, but of particularly fine quality, which is very rare in an early tomato. The flesh is remarkably solid, and it has few seeds. It has the habit

peculiar to many early sorts of setting the bulk of its fruit close to the center of the plant, so that they are exposed to the sun and thus ripen early. These qualities make it

particularly useful for a first crop variety, and where more than one sort is grown **Earliana** should head the list. The fruits which develop later are not equal in quality to those

of the later and larger sorts.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.25.

The greatest canning tomato. The largest, reddest, smoothest, most perfect, biggest yielding, best keeping, finest flavored, main crop tomato ever grown.

One of the largest and most solid, main crop or late, bright red varieties. It is unsurpassed for slicing and canning. The vines are large, vigorous, and very productive. The fruits are bright deep scarlet, oval, and very deep, exceptionally smooth and uniform in size. It is a famous main crop tomato in many sections, both north and south, and is much used for canning. The plants are productive and the fruit bears shipment well. **Stone** is used for forcing purposes under glass with very satisfactory results. Its shape, color, and quality adapt it to the fancy market trade, also to the home garden. Our stock

is the largest and most solid, main crop or late, bright red varieties. It is unsurpassed for slicing and canning.

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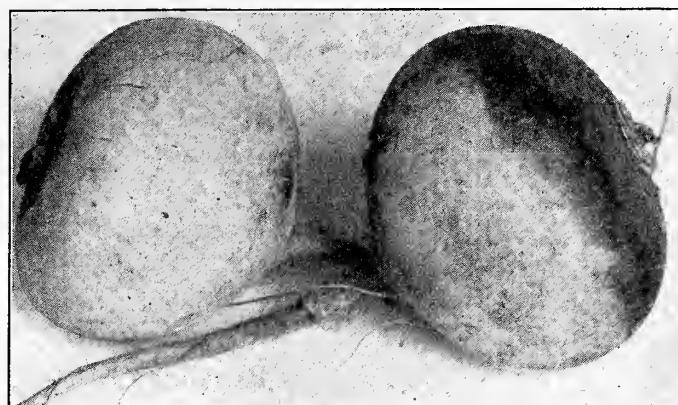
shape, color, and quality adapt it to the fancy market trade, also to the home garden. Our stock

CULTURE—For early turnips, sow as soon as the ground opens in the spring. The Milan and Munich should be sown from any time in July to the first of August; but the other kinds for winter use may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the rutabagas) by cultivating in drills 18 inches apart and thinning to six inches in the drills. Sow one pound to the acre.

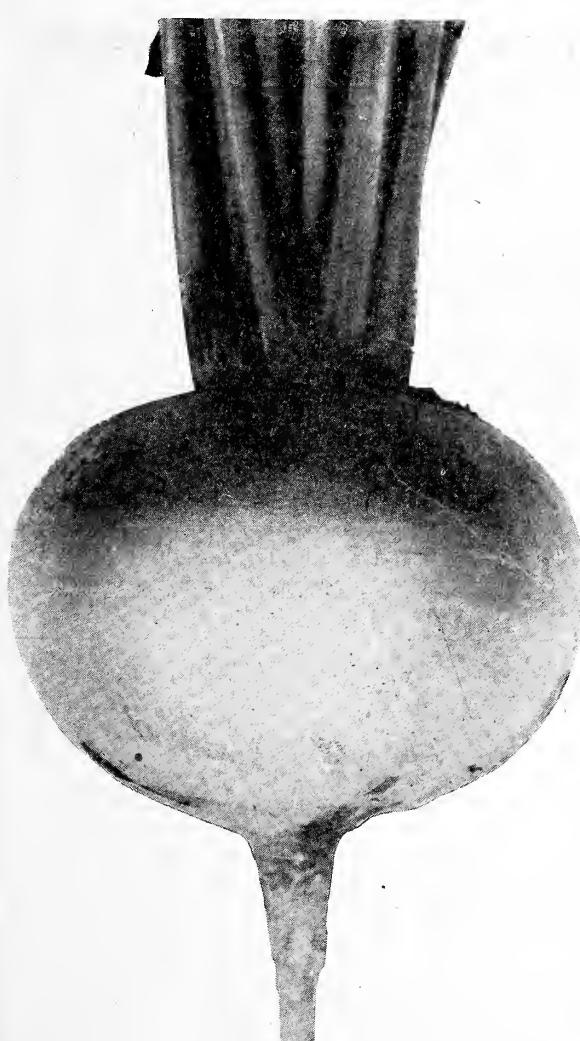
930. Purple Top White Globe Turnip

The Best Turnip for Family Use

This excellent table variety is globular in shape, of good size and very attractive appearance. The roots are large, purple or dark red above ground, white below. The flesh is white, fine grained, and tender. The roots when in best condition for the table are about three inches in diameter, but can be grown much larger for stock feeding. This sort keeps well for so early a variety and is one of the best for market use. It is also known as Red Top White Globe. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.



Purple Top White Globe Turnip



Darling's Improved American Purple Top Rutabaga

account of its fine appearance, sells much more readily. Taken altogether, our strain of American Purple Top cannot be beaten for any purpose.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

936. Cow Horn or Long White Turnip

The best variety to grow for stock feeding. Grown very extensively to plow under for fertilizer. This variety is clear white, except a little shade of green at the top of the root, which is long and carrot-like in form, slightly crooked, and grows nearly half out of the ground. The flesh is fine grained and well flavored, and for table use is in best condition when the roots are about two inches in diameter. Desirable for stock feeding and has obtained considerable favor as a market sort. This variety is of very rapid growth and well adapted for fall and early winter use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

972. Darling's Improved American Purple Top Rutabaga

The Best for Table, Stock or Winter Storage.

Our strain of American Purple Top has been built up, through careful selection and breeding, to a very superior standard. It is remarkable for its uniform shape, size, and quality. The roots grow to a very large size, necks are very small and tops very short. The skin is a beautiful creamy yellow except where it is exposed above the ground, where it is an attractive shade of purple. The flesh is light yellow in color, fine grained, very tender, sweet, and of excellent flavor. It is one of the best flavored for table use, and stock eat it greedily. It yields much more heavily than other strains, and on

How is the onion seed crop this year? Is it good quality? The seed I got of you last year was fine. Can you make me a price on 100 lbs. Red and 50 lbs. Yellow Onion seed? I would like to have the agency selling your onion seed in this vicinity.

SHELBYVILLE, Mich., Nov. 9, 1915.

J. BOYSEN.

GENERAL LIST. Turnip and Rutabaga

Turnip

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
930 Purple Top White Globe. See full description.....	.05	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.50
933 Early Purple Top Strap Leafed. Early, flat, purple above and white below. Very popular sort.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
936 Cow Horn. See full description.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
939 Yellow Aberdeen. The best yellow turnip. Globe shaped. Finest quality.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
942 Golden Ball. Small, round with small root. Skin smooth, yellow. Flesh deep yellow, fine grained, excellent quality.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
945 Yellow Globe. Fine yellow sort of excellent quality.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
948 Sweet German. Sow seed early. Flesh hard, sweet, and white. One of the best for winter.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
951 Early White Flat Dutch. A flat, smooth, early, white turnip. Fine for family use.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
954 Extra Early Purple Top White Milan. The earliest in cultivation. Bulb medium size, white with purple top. Good quality.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
957 Extra Early White Milan. Same as above except that it is pure white.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
960 Large White Norfolk. Good for stock feeding. Enormous yielder.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
966 Darling's Turnip Mixture. All kinds mixed. Best for the small garden. If one kind does not do well, some other will, so that the crop cannot be an entire failure.....	.05	.10	.15	.40

Rutabaga

969 Monarch, or Tankard. Very early. Fine quality. Great yielder. Yellow below and purplish-red above. One of the best for family or stock.....	.05	.10	.20	.60
972 Darling's Improved American Purple Top. See full description.....	.05	.10	.20	.60
975 White Swede. White. Good for table or stock.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
978 White Rock. Budlong's. Roots large, white, of fine appearance and quality. A market gardener's favorite.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
981 Darling's Year-Round Rutabaga. A mixture of all the above-named varieties. Valuable for the small garden as it furnishes "bagas" through the whole season, some being just right to use at all times from one sowing and from a small space .....	.05	.10	.15	.40

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL, AND POT HERBS

Most of the varieties thrive best on sandy soil, and some are stronger and better when growing on that which is rather poor. In all cases the soil should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow as early as the ground can be made ready, in drills 16 to 18 inches apart, taking pains that the soil is fine and pressed firmly over the seed, or they may be planted as a second crop—the seeds sown in beds in April and the plants set out in June. Most of them should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade.

	Pkt.	Oz.
983 Anise. Used for garnishing, seasoning, etc.....	\$0.05	\$0.10
986 Balm. Used for making balm wine and tea.....	.05	.25
989 Basil, Sweet. The leaves are used for flavoring soups, stews, etc.....	.05	.15
1002 Borage. Flowers excellent for bees. Leaves used in salads.....	¼ lb., 40 cts.	.05
1005 Double Curled Chervil. Used for seasoning salads and garnishing.....	¼ lb., 40 cts.	.05
1008 Caraway. For flavoring bread, pastry, meats, etc.....	¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.	.05
1011 Coriander. The seeds are used for flavoring.....	¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts.	.05
1013 Dill. Leaves used in pickles, soups, etc.....	.05	.07
1014 Fennel (Sweet). The leaves boiled are used in fish sauces, and are beautiful for garnishing. The seeds are used for flavoring.....	.05	.10
1017 Hoarhound. The leaves are used for flavoring, also in cough remedies.....	.05	.25
1020 Lavender. The plant is chiefly grown for its flowers, which are used in the manufacture of perfumery.....	.05	.20
1023 Marjoram, Sweet. The leaves and the ends of the shoots are used for flavoring, both green and dried.....	.05	.15
1026 Pennyroyal. Leaves are used for seasoning puddings and various dishes.....	.05	.80
1029 Rosemary. Leaves are used for seasoning.....	.05	.30
1032 Rue. For medicinal purposes; good for fowls, for the croup.....	.05	.15
1035 Saffron. Used in coloring certain dishes, also for flavoring.....	.05	.15
1038 Sage. Leaves and tops are used for seasoning and stuffing.....	Lb., postpaid, \$1.25..	.05
1041 Summer Savory. The leaves and young shoots are used for flavoring, especially for boiled string beans.....	.05	.10
1043 Thyme. Used for seasoning; a tea is also made for nervous headache.....	.05	.25
1046 Wormwood. Beneficial for poultry; should be planted in poultry yards.....	.05	.20

TOWER, MINN., Feb. 21, 1916.

In reply to your letter of Jan. 1st will say that your Danvers Carrot is the best I have ever tried. I have had carrot seed from different companies, but yours is certainly the very best I have grown yet.

JOHN FREDERICKSON.

FOUNTAIN, MICH., Feb. 20, 1915.

Received your catalog for which I thank you very much. Have planted lots of your seed and have always had best of luck with them. Your Late Petoskey potatoes are fine. Five years ago my daughter got a pound and gave them to me. I planted them and today I have the neighborhood stocked, and have 300 bushels of fine potatoes in pits.

JOHN L. STARK.

FERNINDA, IND., Feb. 19, 1916.

A few words to let you know that the seeds I got from you last year were O. K. I got some of your 264 Volga Cabbage and sowed it early in a hotbed, and I can say I never raised any nicer and bigger cabbage before. Had some heads that weighed 15 lbs. I gave away about 150 plants and they all had cabbage like mine. If it had not been for this cabbage I would not have any, as all the cabbage we have tried here for six or seven years hasn't done any good.

FRANK A. STELTENPOHL,

LANCASTER, PA., Aug. 23, 1916.

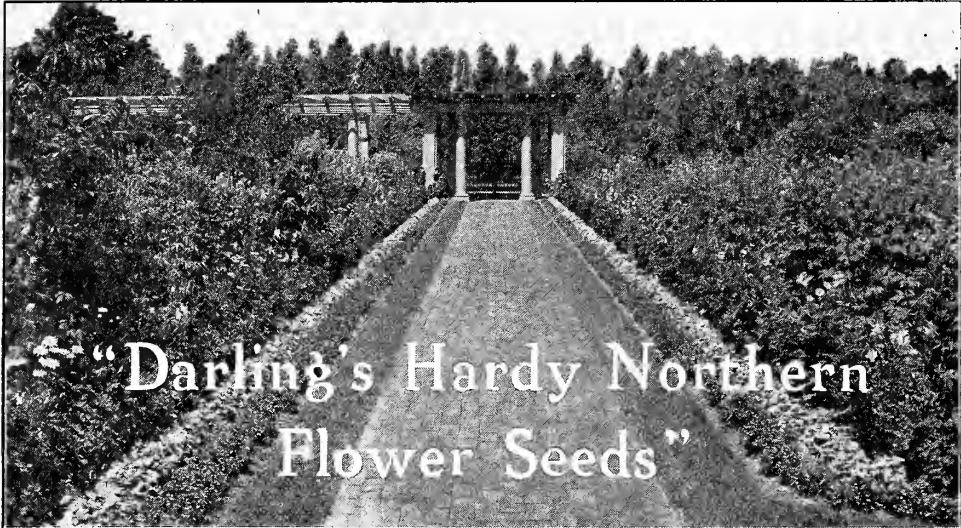
I would like to try a couple of bushels of Brubaker Wheat which you recommend in your seed catalog. If it is anything like your Late Petoskey potatoes it must be a wonder. Last year with six bushels of seed planted, we took up 200 bushels of the finest potatoes we ever saw. Three steps in a row and we had a big bucket full and all nice big ones. Sold most of them for \$2.00 per bushel, for seed to neighbors. They showed no signs of blight and tops stayed green until frost came, this fact guarantees a big yield for the fault with most varieties is that the tops die before potatoes are done growing.

A. A. LEFEVRE.

WEST TORONTO, ONT., Jan. 15, 1915.

I received your catalog and was very well pleased with it. I have tested your seeds and found them tip top and true to name. Your Late Petoskey potatoes are truly wonderful, and beat all the late potatoes around here so far as I can learn. They cannot be praised too much. If I have done your business any good I am glad to hear it for I believe yours to be an honest upright firm as far as you know how. I will still recommend your seeds to the gardeners I know and hope some day to be able to show them that Darling & Beahan seeds are not only the best but also the cheapest seeds they can get. Wishing your firm every success, I am,

DAN WARREN.



"Darling's Hardy Northern Flower Seeds"

No home is complete without flowers of some kind. There is nothing that adds so much to the real beauty of a place, either small and unpretentious or large and impressive, as do flowers properly selected and arranged. Nothing else will give that real home-like or happy-home appearance. They are not only pleasing to the eye, but they are elevating to the character. No real lover of flowers can be all bad. On the contrary, you can always take it for granted that such a person is to be trusted.

We are just as careful in the selection of our flower seeds as we are with all our other seeds. They are grown just as carefully, from selected seeds of the highest standard of quality. They are given just as close attention during the growing season, and are harvested in a more careful manner, if such a thing is possible.

All that can possibly be grown in the north are grown here. This insures their having that wonderful strength and vitality found only in True Northern Grown Seeds. They will not only produce the strongest and healthiest plants, but the blooms will be larger, more perfect, and brighter colored than those grown from seeds grown in the south.

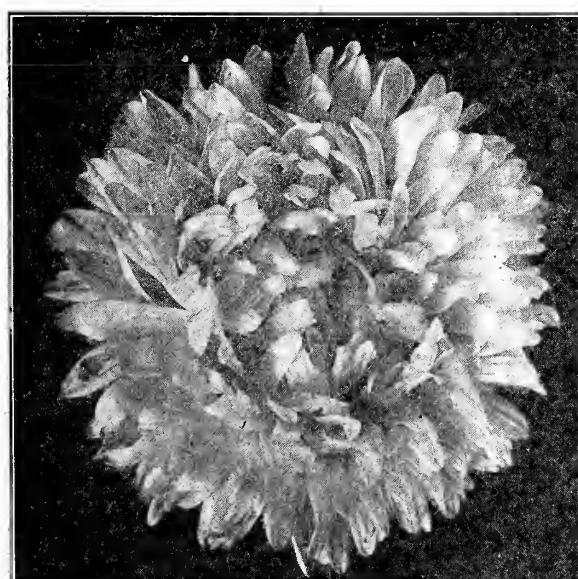
Annuals are those flowers that bloom and ripen their seed the first year, then die. Among these are Asters, Balsams, Mignonette, Sweet Peas, Nasturtiums, Morning Glories, and many other very brilliant and fragrant sorts.

Biennials from seed generally bloom the second year, and then die. Some varieties, if planted early, bloom the first season; therefore are treated as Annuals.

Perennials are those that endure our Northern winters with little or no protection and live and bloom several years in succession. A large majority of the Perennials will bloom the first year if started early in the spring. Hollyhocks, Columbine, Larkspurs, Foxglove, Poppies, etc., are in this popular class.

ACROCLINIUM

(Everlasting) A very pretty, half hardy annual, producing white and rose-colored, double daisy-like flowers, about one and one-half inches in diameter. Each flower-head is borne singly on a very long stem, leaves small, narrow, alternate. These are "Immortelles" so desirable for wreaths and winter bouquets.



Darling's Superb Asters

Sow the seed in open ground early in spring, preferably in light, well-prepared soil, and cover with one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. Thin the young plants to four inches apart. Height, fifteen inches.

Album. Pure white. Oz., 20 cts.; pkt., 5 cts.

Roseum. Light rose. Oz., 20 cts.; pkt., 5 cts.

Mixed. Seeds of the above varieties mixed. Oz., 20 cts.; pkt., 5 cts.

ASTER

Half-Hardy Annual

Northern Michigan is the natural home of the aster. In no place in the world can it be grown to greater perfection. It is not only a very profitable flower for our florists but a continual source of pleasure and wonderment to our summer visitors. The tourists come from all over the world and all say that they have never seen as perfect asters as are grown here in the north. The blooms are larger, brighter colored, and more perfect, and the plants are not as subject to disease, and make much healthier and sturdier growth. The seeds grown by us will reproduce these superior qualities when sown in other localities.



Darling's Improved Victoria Aster

flowers are the most beautifully formed of all large asters. The petals are of thick and durable substance, and in consequence the flowers last long in perfection. These asters are wonderfully prolific and continuous bloomers from summer until checked by the frost. When grown in masses in garden borders or grouped in beds, their decorative effect is unapproachably gay and enlivening. When well grown, the flowers of Darling's Superb Asters average $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, 4-inch flowers are quite common, and if grown especially for cut flowers, the side branches pruned, allowing a plant to carry not over eight or ten flowers, one flower to a stem, their size will then be enormous, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 inches across. These magnificent blossoms, being gracefully poised on strong, well-furnished stems 15 to 18 inches long, resemble good-sized chrysanthemums, and are unsurpassed as cut flowers for vases and home decoration.

We furnish Darling's Superb Asters in the following colors:

	Pkt.
1020. Rose Pink	\$0.15
1023. Lavender .....	.15
1026. Crimson .....	.15
1029. White .....	.15
1032. Blue .....	.15
1035. Mixed Colors.....	.15
1038. The Collection of five separate colors for .....	.60

Darling's Giant Comet Asters

Perfection has been attained in these truly giant asters. They win enthusiastic admiration from all who see them. The flowers are of immense size, often six inches across, composed of long, wavy, twisted petals, gracefully formed into loose, yet densely double, half-globes, resembling some of the finer Japanese Chrysanthemums. These giant varieties differ from the older well-known Comet Asters not only in bearing much larger flowers, but the petals are longer and broader. The plants are of luxuriant growth, attaining a height of fifteen inches, each plant bearing from twenty to thirty of these magnificent flowers on long stems, which give them an added value in cutting for vases.

	Pkt.
1041. Giant Comet, mixed colors.....	\$0.10
1043. Giant Crimson .....	.10
1046. Giant Snow White.....	.10
1049. Giant Bright Rose.....	.10
1052. Giant Deep Blue.....	.10
1055. Giant Lavender .....	.10
1058. Giant Yellow .....	.10
1061. Collection Giant Comet Asters, six separate colors.....	.50

Darling's Improved Victoria Asters

Magnificent flowers, massive and showy, with regular overlapping petals, double clear to center. The flowers measure four to five inches across, and the colors include many extremely delicate and some gorgeous shades. The plants grow very evenly, about 18 inches high, and carry from 25 to 40 flowers on a plant. Perhaps the handsomest Asters, taken all in all, for size, color, and profusion of bloom.

The Aster is of easy culture and very popular. Plants from seed sown in the open ground in May bloom finely in September and October. For July and August flowers sow in March or April in cold-frame, spent hotbed, or pots or boxes in the house. Cover the seeds about half an inch deep with rich, light soil, and when the plants have three or four leaves, transplant about 18 inches apart each way into well-prepared beds. Manures too fresh or used in too large quantities sometimes induce disease in asters. When used, they should be thoroughly well decayed and mixed with the soil. Small quantities of unslaked lime or fresh wood-ashes stirred into the surface of the Aster beds form good tonics for the plants and keep disease and insects from the roots.

Insects such as the red spider, may be kept at bay by frequently spraying with clear water, or for insects that eat the foliage add one-fourth teaspoonful of Paris Green to ten gallons of water. Sprinkle with tobacco water or dust to keep off the plant louse.

Darling's Superb Asters

One of the latest and highest achievements in China Asters, a superior race in every way. The plants are of very healthy, robust, branching growth, about two feet high, producing on long stems massive peony-formed flowers of perfect form and faultless outline, and exceedingly double to the very center. The



Semple's Branching Aster

	Pkt.
1062. Victoria, Finest Mixed Colors.....	\$0.10
1063. Victoria, Pure White .....	.10
1064. Victoria, Purple .....	.10
1065. Victoria, Scarlet, Dark and rich.....	.10
1066. Victoria, Sky-Blue .....	.10

Semple's Branching Asters

A class of very strong growing asters, usually not coming into bloom until the latter part of August, but producing on very long stems full petalled, exceptionally large, double blossoms of fine form. The plants are distinctly branching in habit of growth, and are about two feet high. For many years this class with us has been almost entirely free from the aster blight.

	Pkt.
1067. White. Pure white, very attractive.....	\$0.10
1068. Light Pink. A beautiful light pink, slightly tinged with rose.....	.10
1069. Lavender. Bright lavender; very large flowers of fine form.....	.10
1070. Crimson. Bright deep crimson, tinged with carmine.....	.10
1071. Semple's Mixed. A superb mixture of all the shades and colors found in the Semple's class of late branching asters.....	.10

AGERATUM

The pretty brush-like flowers of the Ageratum are produced in clusters constantly all through the summer. The plant has a neat, bushy habit. Excellent for bedding or for bouquets. Seeds may be sown in a mellow seed-bed in the open ground, or under glass early in the season. Annual.

NEW TOM THUMB VARIETIES. Dwarf, compact growing plants, 6 to 8 inches high, flowering freely throughout the season from spring-sown seed. Splendid for bedding, edgings, or pot culture.

1081. SNOWBALL. Large clusters of pure white flowers. Pkt., 10 cts.

1084. ETOILE BLUE. A new variety from France; the finest blue sort. Habit round and compact and even; 8 inches high by 12 inches in diameter; perfectly sheathed with heads of large, pure blue flowers. Very effective. Pkt., 10 cts.

1087. BLUE STAR. A new variety, tiny and compact, only 4 to 5 inches high, densely covered with light-blue flowers; splendid for edgings and ribbon beddings. Pkt., 10 cts.

1090. PRINCESS PAULINE. A very pretty and unique Tom Thumb variety, growing bushy and compact, about eight inches high, freely bearing heads of blue flowers with white centers. Pkt., 10 cts.

ALYSSUM (Carpet of Snow)

The annual variety can be grown very readily either outdoors or in the house and by cutting back the plants properly an almost constant succession of bloom may be had. Seed can be sown in open ground very early in spring, or may also be sown outdoors in fall.

1093. SWEET (*Mariitimum*). This very hardy annual comes into bloom early in the spring, covering itself with innumerable clusters of small, pure white flowers; they have a peculiar, delicate fragrance, and are useful in all kinds of small bouquets. Usually not over eight inches high, but spreads over a considerable amount of ground. Pkt., 5 cts.

1096. LITTLE GEM, or "Carpet of Snow." A dwarf, very compact growing variety, that while only six inches in height, each plant will carpet circle from 20 to 30 inches in diameter. From early summer until very late autumn the plants are a solid mass of snow-white flowers of delicious fragrance. Pkt., 5 cts.

1099. SAXATILE COMPACTUM (Golden Saxatile, or "Basket of Gold"). A hardy perennial variety that blooms the first season; its flowers are a most brilliant golden yellow. Fine for rock-work. 6 inches high. Pkt., 5 cts.



Sweet Alyssum

Giant-Flowered Antirrhinum (Snap Dragon)

This old favorite is one of the most beautiful and useful border plants of our gardens. Its flowers, as you know, are borne on long spikes and in greatest diversity of colors. Our strains of Giant Snapdragons have been selected with the greatest care, and we know they are very superior. They bloom profusely the first season from seed, but will be much stronger the second year. Half-hardy perennials of easiest culture. The immense spikes of enormous flowers are most brilliant and showy.

2 feet. Pkt.

1102. Giant White. Pure snow-white.....\$0.10

1105. Giant Rose. Delicate rose-pink..... .10

1108. Giant Scarlet. Brilliant scarlet..... .10

1111. Giant Yellow. Pure soft yellow..... .10

1114. Giant Queen Victoria. New. Extra

large, superb; pure white..... .10

1117. Giant-Flowering Finest Mixed Colors. An elegant assortment of innumerable rich colors

and shades, including all the named varieties offered by us. 3 pkts., 25 cts..... .10

1120. Dwarf Mixture. Contains the very choicest colors. 12 inches..... .05

1124. Collection of Giant Antirrhinums, five separate colors..... .35

ANEMONE (Windflower)

A very pleasing perennial, producing large flowers; few plants compare with them in beauty; fine for bouquets. Sow outdoors in spring, keeping shaded till the plants appear.

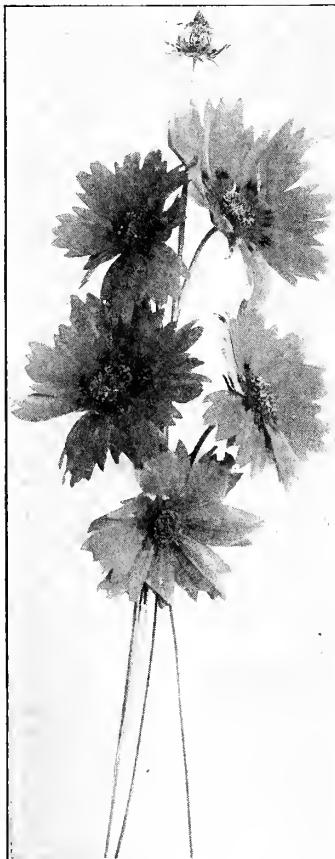
1125. Coronaria, Mixed Colors. A beautiful selection of the above, and comprises semi-double and double flowers in a wonderful array of colors. Pkt., 15 cts.

AQUILEGIA, or COLUMBINE

No hardy plant grown from seed is more easily handled than the Columbine.

Seeds may be planted in the open ground early in spring, and will, in the case of the single varieties, bloom the same season; or they may be planted in August or September, and will come up early in spring and make vigorous plants, which will bloom abundantly during late spring and early summer.

Columbines should be planted wherever their presence will serve to lighten up a too stiff and formal planting, for no other plant has so airy a grace as the Columbine, is more generous of its blooms, or more effectively adapted for cut flowers.



Calliopsis

rich brown, self-colored or with these colors and red contrasted.

Sow outdoors early in spring where plants are wanted to bloom, covering seed one-half inch deep; thin to two feet apart. For earlier bloom sow indoors and transplant.

1161. Coreopsis tinctoria. A very hardy and easily grown annual, producing an abundance of brilliantly colored single ray flowers with dark center. The flowers, which are about one and one-half inches across, vary from clear yellow to deep rich brown, the two colors often being beautifully contrasted in the same blossom. Long, graceful stems and very desirable for decorative purposes. The tall, slender habit of growth makes neat staking desirable for best results. Height of plants, two to three feet. Fine mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

CAMPANULA See Canterbury Bell

CANDYTUFT

(*Iberis*). Showy branching plants about 15 inches high. Considered indispensable for cutting and very effective in beds, masses, or rockeries. If sown in spring, the plants will bloom from July to September, or if in the fall, will blossom from May to July. Hardy annual.

1162. Lilac, shading to light purple.....	\$0.05
1165. White .....	.05
1168. Purple; a rich dark shade.....	.05
1171. Rose Carmine, compact habit.....	.10
1174. Fine Mixed.....	.05



Candytuft

CANNA

Stately, very ornamental plants of semi-tropical appearance, very desirable for groups and in masses. Plants branching from the roots, with very large, broad leaves, producing clusters of large flowers of varied and brilliant colors from August until cut down by frost. Sow seed indoors in February in light, sandy soil, first cutting a small notch through the hard outer coat with a knife or file, care being taken not to cut into the germ. Cover with one-half inch of fine soil. Keep the soil moist and the temperature averaging 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Transplant outdoors after danger of frost is over, preferably in very rich soil, giving each plant two feet of room. Tender annual in the open ground, or tender perennial in the greenhouse.

1180. Finest Large-Flowering Mixed. Plants comparatively dwarf, about three feet high. Pkt., 5 cts.

I am sending you an order for seeds this morning. Having received your catalog sometime ago, I wish to say that the reason I haven't made any orders out to you of late was on account of the duty on seeds. I always have been delighted with your excellent grade of seeds. Always having good results with them. So I thought I would make you people out an order, no matter if there is duty on them, as I think it worth while, as you always give more seeds in your packets than any other firm.

FENWICK, ONT., March 8, 1916.

EDWIN E. NUNN.

CANTERBURY BELL.

(*Campanula medium*). Handsome, easily grown herbaceous plants of stately branching growth and profuse bloom for beds and backgrounds. They produce long racemes of strikingly effective bell-shaped or saucer-shaped flowers of rich color. Usually grown as a hardy biennial, but if seed is sown very early indoors it may be treated as a tender annual.

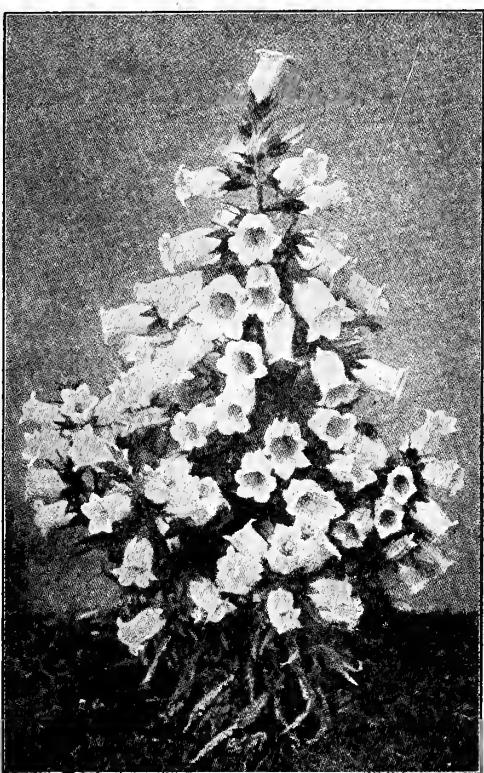
Sow seed outdoors early in spring in rows about two feet apart covering with about one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. The plants succeed best in light, rich soil with good drainage and in the fall should be transplanted or thinned to eighteen inches or two feet apart and given some protection in severe winter weather. Height of plants, from two to four feet.

1195. Calycantha (Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells). This is unquestionably the finest type of this old fashioned and much-prized garden plant. They differ from the ordinary type in having an extra large calyx, which is of the same color as the flower, giving the appearance of a cup and saucer. They are effective either in the garden or grown in pots for conservatory or table decoration. Choice mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

1198. Finest Double Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

1201. Finest Single Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

1207. Imperials (Imperial Canterbury Bells). A new type, distinct from the older sorts, plants being dwarfer and the flowers larger, of regular pyramidal growth. Blooms upright. Colors rich and varied, including white, rose, carmine, violet, etc., all in delicate shades. Choicest mixture. Pkt., 10 cts.



Darling's Imperial Canterbury Bell

Giant-Flowering Marguerite Carnations

These gorgeous and fragrant garden carnations flower profusely summer and autumn from seeds sown in the spring. The flowers of this wonderful strain often measure three inches across, and are usually as double as double can be. The variety of colors includes white, blush, deep pink, salmon, carmine, scarlet, dark crimson, maroon, and many beautiful variegated flowers. Most of them have beautifully fringed petals and are delightfully fragrant. One great merit of these carnations is that they commence to flower in about twelve weeks' time from seed. Seeds sown in the spring will produce luxuriant plants that will be continually full of bloom from August until killed by severe frosts, or seeds may be sown during the summer for the winter-flowering plants.

1210. Darling's Special Carnation Mixture. This is a mixture of the best strains. The plants will bloom the first summer and will produce many flowers equal to the best florists' carnation. They may be lifted in September, potted, and will bloom all winter in the house. Pkt., 15 cts.

1213. Pink	\$0.15
1216. Yellow . . . . .	.15
1219. White . . . . .	.15
1222. Striped . . . . .	.15
1225. Scarlet . . . . .	.15
1227. The Collection of above five separate Giant Marguerites . . . . .	.60

CARPET OF SNOW (See Alyssum)



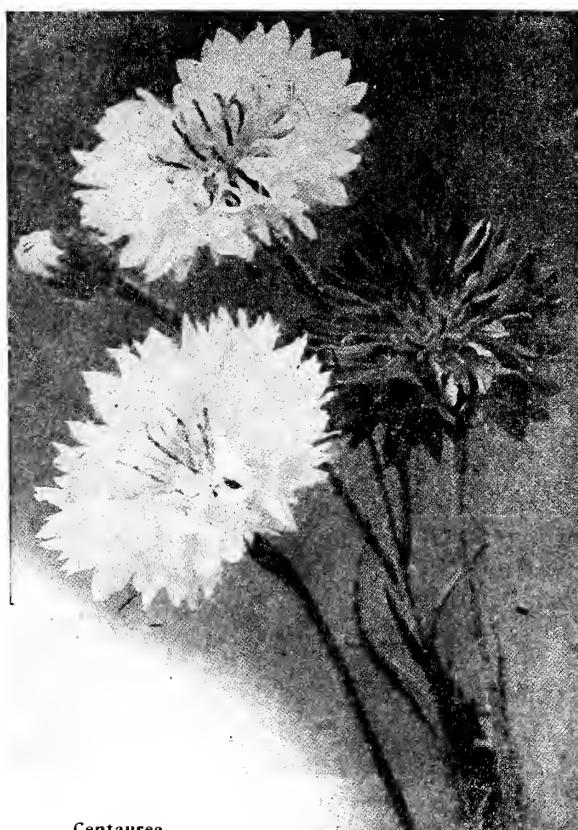
Darling's Marguerite Carnation

CASTOR BEAN

(*Ricinus*). Tall, majestic plants for lawns, with leaves of glossy green, brown, or bronzed metallic hue and long spikes of scarlet or of green prickly fruit. Makes a rapid, vigorous growth in rich soil. Tender annual, 6 to 15 feet high.

1230. ZANZIBARIENSIS. A comparatively new species of wonderfully vigorous growth, the plants growing from 10 to 15 feet high. Leaves have a brilliant luster, measure about 30 inches across, and in different plants range from bright green with green stems to deep bronze with dark-red stems. Mixed varieties. Pkt., 5 cents.

CELOSIA, or COCKSCOMB



Centaurea

CENTAUREA

Centaureas embrace some foliage plants but are more generally known for their hardy flowering annuals which include some of our most graceful and showy garden flowers that have long been favorites for cutting. The tall, slender, straight, or slightly branching plants with narrow leaves thrive well in common garden soil. They produce bright colored single and double heads of flowers on long, graceful stems, and some sorts are fragrant.

Annual Varieties Cultivated for Their Flowers

Sow seed in early spring in hotbed and transplant to open ground, or sow in open ground as soon as the weather is warm and settled. Cover seed about one-fourth inch deep; thin three or four inches apart. Fine for bedding or borders. The young plants are very sensitive to wet, and care should be taken to prevent water standing on the leaves.

1254. BACHELOR'S BUTTON (*Centaurea Cyanus*). Our strain is especially fine. The true old-fashioned Bachelor's Buttons of your grandmother's garden. Also called Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor, Korn Blume, etc. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5 cts.

1257. EMPEROR WILLIAM. The rich deep blue Bachelor's Button. Pkt., 5 cts.

1260. DOUBLE VARIETIES. A comparatively new strain; about three-quarters of the flowers come double; many choice colors. Pkt., 5 cts.

Giant-Flowering Sweet Sultans

(*Centaurea Imperialis*)

The very large sweet-scented flowers of this elegant class are the finest of all Sweet Sultans for cut flowers. The blooms are borne on long stems. Of the easiest growth; very showy in the garden all summer long.

1263. GIANT MIXED COLORS. An elegant assortment of colors. Pkt., 5 cts.

1266. GIANT WHITE. Splendid for bouquets; large, fragrant, elegant. Pkt., 5 cts.

1269. GIANT ODORATA. An exquisite light blue; very sweet, large, and elegant. Pkt., 5 cts.

1272. GIANT SUAVEOLENS. This is the popular yellow Sweet Sultan. Large, fragrant. Pkt., 5 cts.

1275. CHOICE MIXED CENTAUREAS. A grand mixture of all the above Bachelor Buttons and Giant Sweet Sultans. Will make a glorious display in your garden. Pkt., 5 cts.

White-Leaved Centaureas

(Dusty Millers)

Silver-foliated plants; extensively used for edgings, hanging baskets, etc. Should be started early.

1278. CANDIDISSIMA. Very thick, broadly cut, silvery white leaves. One foot high. Pkt., 10 cts.

Very attractive annuals; free flowering, and do well in ordinary garden beds or borders. The crested heads of flowers resemble a cock's comb. The plumed heads are like great feathers. The colors are varied, but the scarlet and crimson shades are the most beautiful and rich. Sow the seed directly in the garden or start early and transplant. Make fine pot plants.

Comb Varieties

1233. QUEEN OF THE DWARFS. Grows only about eight inches high. Immense combs of perfect form; brilliant dark rose. Pkt., 10 cts.

1236. GLASGOW PRIZE. Large and very showy dark crimson combs. One of the most popular varieties. Nine inches. Pkt., 10 cts.

1239. EMPRESS. Combs of colossal proportions; they have been grown measuring 18 inches from tip to tip; rich crimson. Pkt., 10 cts.

1242. FINEST DWARF MIXED. A choice mixture of all sorts and colors. Pkt., 5 cts.

Ostrich Plume Sorts

New type of Celosia, very graceful. Handsome pyramidal plants, 3 feet high, freely branched. Each branch gracefully tipped with mammoth brilliantly colored plume resembling an ostrich feather.

1245. THOMPSONI MAGNIFICA. Grand variety of the ostrich plume type; mammoth blossoms of vivid scarlet purple, blood-red, golden yellow, salmon, etc. 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10 cts.

1248. GOLD PLUME. Golden yellow. Pkt., 5 cts.

1251. FIRE PLUME. Fiery scarlet. Pkt., 5 cts.

1252. COLLECTION, the three new Ostrich Plume Celosias listed above, 15 cents.



Annual Chrysanthemum

CHRYSANTHEMUM

These outdoor "Summer Chrysanthemums" are showy and effective for bedding or borders in the garden and desirable for cut-flowers. Plants become more bushy and shapely if pinched back in early growth and the practice of disbudding will result in much larger flowers. These annuals are not the winter flowering sorts sold by florists and which are propagated only by division of roots.

Seeds of Annual Varieties

1281. Double White. Pkt., 5 cts.

1282. Double Golden Yellow. Pkt., 5 cts.

1283. Double Sorts Mixed. All the most desirable colors. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15 cts.

1284. Choice Mixed Chrysanthemums, Single and Double Sorts. Very desirable for the summer garden; showy, free-flowering. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25 cts.

Seeds of Perennial Varieties

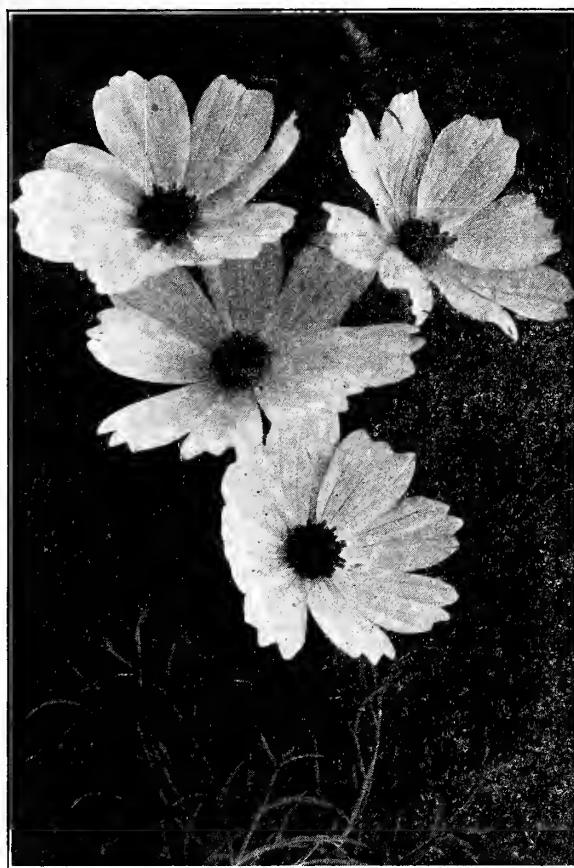
This class is quite distinct from the early blooming garden sorts and in northern latitudes usually does not bloom the first year unless started indoors very early. In southern latitudes, seed may be sown outdoors either in spring or fall. Height, 2 to 3 feet.

1287. Japanese Hybrids. The best double-flowering varieties. Pkt., 15 cts.

1290. *Frutescens* (*Marguerite* or *Paris Daisy*). Large, single, white flowers. Pkt., 5 cts.

1293. *Chrysanthemum Indorum* (*Bridal Robe*). New; pure white; extra fine. Pkt., 10 cts.

1296. Maximum (*Triumph Daisy*). Large, single, pure white, yellow center. Pkt., 10 cts.



Darling's Early Flowering Cosmos

No flowering vine has more rapidly advanced in popular favor than the Clematis. They are universally admired for their quick growth, fragrance, and superb blooms; fine for arbors, pillars, trellises, and rock-work. The seed should be soaked for at least 24 hours in warm water before sowing. When well up, transplant into small pots preparatory to planting in the open ground in May. Hardy perennial.

1302. Jackman's Finest Hybrids. The best large-flowering sorts. Blooms 4 to 7 inches across, and in splendid shades of white, crimson, lavender, and purple. Pkt., 10 cts.

1305. *Paniculata*. Everybody knows this splendid hardy climber. When in bloom it is a fragrant blanket of white, grows easily; fine for cemetery. Pkt., 10 cts.

COSMOS

One of the notable fall flowers. A strong, tall-growing annual with bold flowers of exquisite daintiness and airiness, heightened in effect by their foliage setting of feathery green. It is most effective when planted in broad masses, or long background borders against evergreens or fences. From seed started early in the house or frame the plants will flower profusely in late June or early July. If topped when half grown, they will bloom quicker, the check seeming to induce earlier flowering. We offer only the choice large-flowering strains. To make sure of flowering early, *Cosmos* should be started indoors and transplanted into dry, sandy, or poor soil, in a sunny situation.

1308. Giant White. This variety produces a profusion of large, pure white flowers which, being gracefully poised on long stems, are useful for decorative purposes. Pkt., 5 cts.

1311. Giant Pink. Pkt., 5 cts.

1314. Giant Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

1317. New Gigantic Orchid-Flowered *Cosmos*, LADY LENNOX. This gigantic *Cosmos* is the fore-runner of an entirely new race of *Cosmos*. It is of extraordinary size and beauty. Flowers 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Color, a delightful shell pink, lighting up beautifully at night. Habit of plant strong and vigorous, growing 6 to 7 feet high. Flowers may be cut with any length stem up to 5 feet. A splendid variety. Pkt., 15 cts.

Large Early-Flowering *Cosmos*

Unfortunately, large-flowering *Cosmos* do not bloom until late in the season. This new early-flowering German strain begins blooming scantly in June, the quantity increasing gradually until July, and from that time until frost the plants are a mass of flowers. The flowers average 3 inches across; the plants are dwarfer than the late-flowering *Cosmos* offered above, forming compact bushes only 4 feet high.

1320. Early-Flowering Dawn. An early-flowering strain in which all the flowers are white. Pkt., 5 cents.

1324. Early-Flowering Mixed. Both white and colored flowers. Pkt., 5 cts.

COLUMBINE—See *Aquilegia* COCKSCOMB—See *Celosia*

CYPRESS VINE AND CARDINAL CLIMBER

These beautiful twining annual climbers are not as much grown as they deserve. Seed started in pots early in the house or hotbed, and seedlings set out in the garden after danger from frost, will make plants 20 feet high and be completely covered for three months or more with beautiful star-shaped tubular flowers borne in clusters that contrast effectively against the feathery fern-like, bright-green foliage. Sown in the open ground they will of course commence flowering later. In the latter event the hard-shelled seeds should be soaked in hot water.



Shasta Daisy

perennial variety, with flowers rarely less than 5 inches across, of the purest glistening white, with broad, overlapping petals, and borne on long, strong stems; a beautiful cut flower, remaining in good condition a week or more. Pkt., 5 cts.

1346. Shasta Daisy. A general mixture saved from a large number of extra choice hybrids, and certain to produce a large number of varieties of great merit. Pkt., 5 cts.

DAHLIAS—From Seed

Dahlias are easily grown from seed, and bloom the first season. The earlier they are started the better, which can be done nicely in a box in a sunny window or the greenhouse. Some specimens grown from seed are fully equal to many of the named sorts, and there is always the chance of getting some entirely new varieties. The Single Dahlias are being planted more extensively every year; they are quick and profuse bloomers, and their colors are especially rich and brilliant.

1348. Superb Dahlia Mixture. This splendid assortment embraces every variety of Dahlias, both single and double. It will make an elegant bed of Dahlias at small cost. Pkt., 15 cts.

1349. Finest Double Mixed. Seeds saved from choicest double flowers, including shades of red, pink, dark maroon, yellow, white, etc. Pkt., 15 cts.

1350. Finest Single Mixed. Will produce brilliant flowers running through a wide range of striking colors. Oz., 50 cts.; pkt., 15 cts.

DELPHINIUM—Hardy Perennial Larkspurs

One of our most brilliant and effective hardy garden plants. Of late years the size and colors of the flowers have been wonderfully improved. Persistent bloomers even in the driest seasons. 2 to 4 feet.

1351. GIANT DOUBLE HYBRIDS. A splendid race of these popular hardy garden plants. The blossoms are of immense size, semi-double and perfectly double, dressing the graceful towering spikes for from 2 to 5 feet of their length. The colors range from white and lavender through every shade of blue from azure to indigo and purple, several shades being blended in some of the varieties. The plants grow from 6 to 10 feet in height. By cutting off the spikes immediately after flowering, these Delphiniums may be had in bloom for several months. **Mixed Colors**, pkt., 10 cts.

DIANTHUS, or PINKS

Most beautiful and satisfactory summer-flowering annuals. Unrivalled for brilliancy and rich variety of color; the plants are bushy, of symmetrical form, one foot high. The flowers are immense, averaging six inches in circumference, are densely double and are produced in perfect succession during the whole summer and autumn in such numbers as fairly to crowd each other for room. There is a wonderful diversity of colors, from purest satiny white to red shades so deep and intensely brilliant that the eye can scarcely penetrate their velvety depths; soft pinks and flesh tints more dainty than brush could lay; and a large proportion of flowers



Dianthus, or Pinks

1328. Mixed Colors. Pkt., 10 cts.
1330. Scarlet Queen or "Cardinal Climber." This new hybrid Cypress Vine is one of the most beautiful annual climbers that we know of. In a warm, sunny location in good soil, it grows about 20 feet high and is densely clothed with miniature palm-like, deeply serrated, rich, green leaves and literally bespangled with dazzling, scarlet, tubular flowers, 1 1/4 inches across. Pkt., 25 cts.

DAISY

(*Bellis Perennis*)

A charming little plant for pots, edgings, and borders. Sow the seeds very early and plants will bloom the first season and continue to bloom each season if given some protection during winter. The flowers are abundant in early spring, and continue blooming well into the summer. They do best in a rich soil and quite cool situation. Especially are they desirable for decoration in the cemetery. Perennial. Height, about 6 inches.

1336. Double White. A very fine white variety. Pkt., 5 cts.

1339. Double Rose. Clear rose-pink. Pkt., 5 cts.

1340. Double Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

SHASTA DAISIES

(*Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*)

1345. Alaska. A splendid hardy

hieroglyphically marked with various hues, the delicate tints and deep tones mingling in exquisite contrast.

From seed sown early in the spring, will bloom in July and continue until frost. Flowers are extra large and the greater percentage double, usually about three inches in diameter.

Pkt. \$0.10

1352. Finest Mixed

Hardy Garden or Clove Pinks

This splendid class of hardy perennial pinks should be in all gardens. They have the delightful clove fragrance.

1354. New Double Large=Flowering Grass, or Spice Pinks (*Plumarius semperflorens*, Fl. Pl.). One foot high. The flowers, which are beautifully fringed, are much larger and more double than the old varieties, while the colors are far richer, including a large variety of colors and markings not known to the old-fashioned pinks. Many are exquisitely spotted and splashed. They emit a delightful, sweet-scented spicy odor. Perfectly hardy, requiring only the ordinary culture of pinks. They increase in size and beauty every year. Bloom profusely during the spring and early summer. Pkt., 10 cts.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE VINE—See Aristolochia Siphonifera DIGITALIS—See Foxglove

ECHINOCYSTIS

(Wild Cucumber Vine)

1357. Lobata. One of the quickest growing annual vines we know of; splendid for covering trellises, old trees, fences, etc. Clean, bright green foliage and sprays of white flowers during July and August. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

FORGET-ME-NOT

(*Myosotis*)

Few spring flowers are more admired than the lovely Forget-Me-Nots, which are especially effective when grown in masses. Perennials are hardy if given slight protection through the winter. Seed may be sown any time from spring till midsummer. The Alpestris varieties and Dissitiflora come into bloom in April, and are largely used for bedding or borders in connection with spring-flowering bulbs, pansies, etc. The Palustris sorts do not bloom till May, but continue till fall.

1359. Alpestris Victoria. A favorite sort, with fine heads of large, clear azure-blue flowers; plants bushy and compact; makes a fine edging or bed. Pkt., 10 cts.

1360. Dissitiflora. Of dwarf, compact habit, with sprays of large, exquisite blue flowers, especially adapted for planting among spring-flowering bulbs. Pkt., 10 cts.

FOXGLOVE

(*Digitalis*)

The tall flower-spikes of the Foxglove, often 2 to 3 feet long, are particularly handsome when grown among shrubbery, or in bold masses. Used as a background for lower plants, they are very fine. Seed may be sown outdoors in spring and the seedlings transplanted where they are to grow, or, preferably, to a cold-frame, where they make extra strong plants that will flower in magnificent spikes the next season. They are most satisfactory when treated as biennials, sowing the seed every year in rich, deep soil and partial shade. When the center spike begins to fade, it should be cut out and the side shoots will grow more vigorously. Average height, 2 to 3 feet.

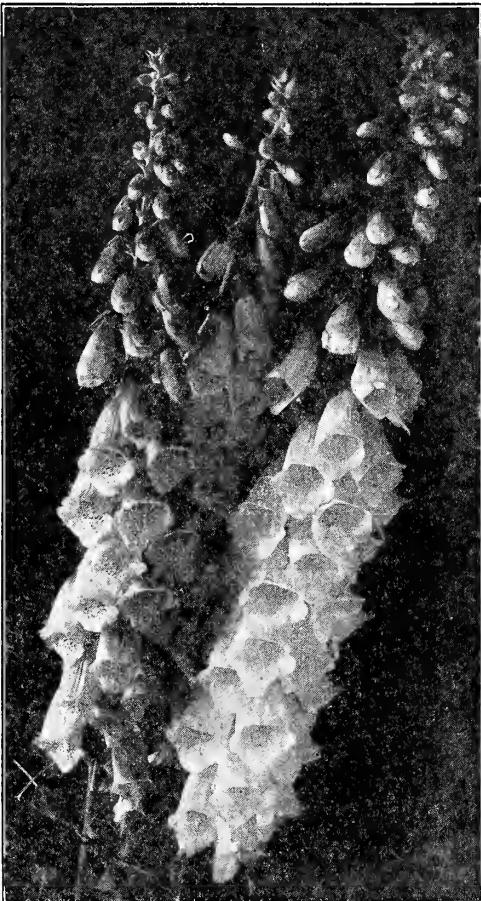
Pkt.

1361. White. Very handsome, gloxinia-like flowers; robust; beautiful for cutting. \$0.10

1362. Purple

1363. Rose. Bright, showy flowers borne profusely on fine spikes..... 10

1364. Mixed. All the choice colors..... 10



Digitalis or Foxglove

GIANT-FLOWERING HYBRID GERANIUM

A strain of seed saved from grand New Hybrids, all greatly enlarged and improved. The flowers are extra large, round, of the most perfect forms, borne on splendid trusses, some of them forming balls 16 inches in circumference. The colors include shades of scarlet and crimson, rose, pink, salmon, cream-veined pink, blush, snowy white, and all of the new aureole types with lovely rings and large white eyes, as well as the new Bird's-egg or Spotted type. These all stand the hot sun, and although perennials, they will produce nice bushy plants and flowers from seed sown the same season. The gorgeous flowers, borne continuously, render these most popular plants for pot culture in winter or for bedding out in summer. 12 to 18 inches high.

1365. Mixed Colors. Pkt., 15 cts.

GLOXINIA

A superb genus of greenhouse plants, producing magnificent flowers of the richest colors; thrives best in an equal mixture of peat, loam, and sand. Sow in March.

1366. *Hybrida Grandiflora*. An unsurpassed strain, containing the spotted hybrids as well as the finest self-colored sorts. Pkt., 25 cts.

GYPSOPHILA

(Baby's Breath)

Delicate, free-flowering plants covered with star-shaped flowers, valuable for mist-like effects and as trimming in bouquets; also for hanging baskets or edgings. Sometimes called Baby's Breath. Will thrive in almost any well-prepared ground, but does best on a limestone soil. Make handsome specimens dried.



Gaillardia

ings, including such combinations as scarlet with gold edge, blood-red with yellow edge, yellow with orange disk, golden with scarlet border, pure yellow, fiery crimson and many others. These are hardy perennials, compact in growth and produce a succession of flowers summer and fall. As cut flowers, last in water for days.

1370. Giant Hardy Hybrid, Mixed colors. Pkt., 10 cts.
HELIOTROPE Heliotrope is a universal favorite on account of its delightful fragrance and long duration of bloom, flowering equally well as bedding plants in summer or as pot plants in the house in winter. It is not generally known that Heliotrope may be raised from seed as easily as the Verbenas.

1371. Lemoine's Giant Hybrids.

Grand flowers, double the size of the older sorts. Bushes compact, about 18 inches high; heads of mammoth blossoms often measure a foot across. Delicately fragrant. Seed sown in the spring will produce flowering plants by July, which continue in flower until frost. Mixed, including purple, white, lavender, and blue. Pkt., 10 cts.

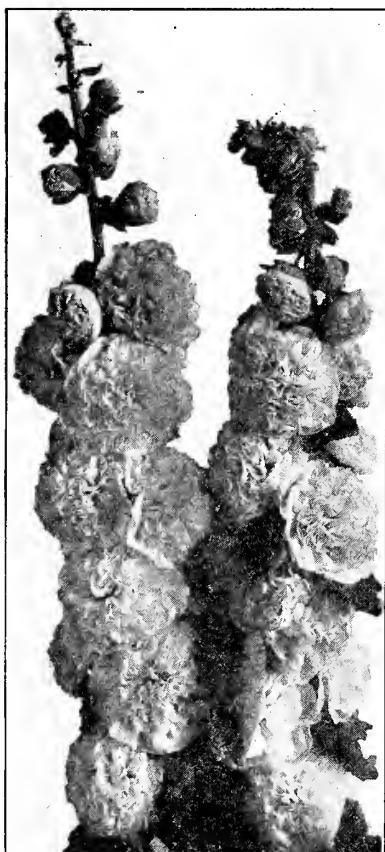
HELICHRYSUM, or "STRAWFLOWERS"

Monstrosum. These improved double "Strawflowers" produce much larger and more double flowers than the old varieties. They are showy garden annuals, of free growth, producing abundantly during the summer their large flowers, full and double, valuable "Everlasting" for winter bouquets 2 to 3 feet high.

1372 **Giant Double Mixed.** Large, double, daisy-like blooms, produced in shades of yellow and scarlet. Frequently dried and used for winter bouquets. Flowers should be gathered when on the point of expanding. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt., 5 cts.

HELIANTHUS—See Sunflower HOLLYHOCK

(*Althaea rosea*) For a background to a flower garden nothing is better than the improved strains we offer of this tall old-fashioned garden perennial. The large, richly colored blossoms, about three inches across, ranging from deep yellow and red to pure white, are set as rosettes around the strong growing flower stalks.



Darling's Double Hollyhock

1367. **Elegans Large-Flowering Pure White.** Superior to the common Elegans, not only in size of flowers, but also in color. Very charming in bouquets with Sweet Peas or other cut-flowers. Pkt., 5 cts.

1368. **Elegans Mixed.** Very small, delicate white and rose-pink flowers. Hardy annual, one foot high. Pkt., 5 cts.

GAILLARDIA

(Blanket Flower)

There are Annual and Perennial Gaillardias. The Annual sorts bloom all summer and autumn, and are noted for the profusion, size, and brilliancy of their flowers, excellent for beds and borders. The Perennial varieties are grand and wonderfully effective in the hardy borders, their especial value being constant blooming from July until hard freezing weather. They require no winter protection, although applications of manure increase their strength. If the seed is sown early they will begin flowering at midsummer. Both classes are splendid as cut flowers. They are of the easiest culture, doing finely anywhere. Height, 2 feet.

Gaillardia Annual Varieties

Very showy garden annuals, 1 to 2 feet high. Grown in masses they are especially effective; large flowers, 2 to 3 inches across, produced from early summer until frost; unrivaled for cutting.

1369. **Mixed Single Varieties.** Pkt., 5 cts.

Giant Hardy Hybrid Gaillardia

The flowers are often 4 to 5 inches across, colored in great diversity of variations and blend-



Strawflowers

HELIANTHUS—See Sunflower HOLLYHOCK

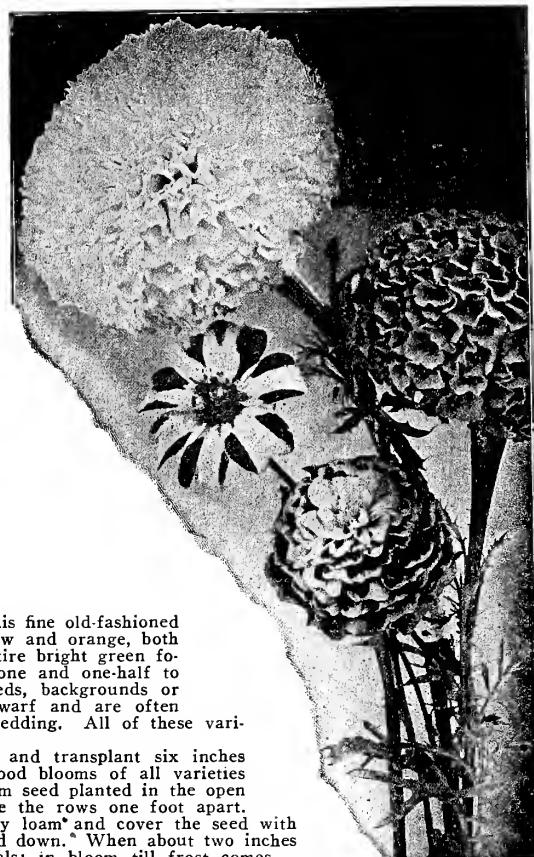
Sow seed in June or July in open ground and in the autumn, when the plants have made five leaves, transplant to permanent position two or three feet apart. The following summer they will bloom. All double varieties are hardy perennials; five feet high.

1373. Early Flowering. Blooms readily as an annual the first year from seed sown in spring. A wide range of colors in large single or semi-double flowers. Pkt., 10 cts.

1374. Darling's Prize Mixture. This is our best mixture. It is composed exclusively of the finest double-flowering varieties. It contains not only elegant colors, but also innumerable shades. Pkt., 10 cts.

1375. Kochia Scoparia

(Mexican Fire Bush, or Summer Cypress). A quickly growing foliage or hedge plant, remarkably symmetrical and attractive throughout summer and fall. The foliage is as fine as moss and of clean, bright-green color. Early in the fall innumerable little flowers appear and the whole bush gradually takes on a deep-red tinge. Hardy annual; about 3 feet high. Pkt., 5 cts.



LARKSPUR—See Delphinium MARIGOLD

No flower garden seems complete without this fine old-fashioned garden plant with its brilliant displays of yellow and orange, both tall and dwarf sorts, and with finely cut or entire bright green foliage. The African varieties are tall, usually one and one-half to three feet, and are well adapted for large beds, backgrounds or mixed borders, while the French are more dwarf and are often used for borders and pot culture as well as bedding. All of these varieties have finely cut foliage.

For best results start seed early indoors and transplant six inches apart when danger from frost is over, but good blooms of all varieties of Marigold are often successfully obtained from seed planted in the open ground after danger from frost is past. Make the rows one foot apart. Use well pulverized soil, preferably light sandy loam* and cover the seed with about one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down.* When about two inches high, thin six to twelve inches. Hardy annuals; in bloom till frost comes.

AFRICAN MARIGOLD

	Marigold	Pkt.
1377. Canary-Yellow	\$0.05	
1379. Golden-Orange .....	.05	
1380. African Double, Mixed. 2 to 3 feet high; large double flowers of yellow or orange.....	.05	

FRENCH MARIGOLDS

1383. Double Gilt Edge. A large-flowering French Marigold of robust growth and large, perfectly double flowers, measuring from 3 to 4 inches across; color, velvety maroon, edged with yellow. Pkt., 5 cts.

1385. French Double Dwarf, Mixed Colors. Of compact, dwarf growth, 1 foot high, with double quilled flowers of maroon, yellow, striped, etc. Pkt., 5 cts.

MEXICAN FIRE BUSH—See Kochia Scoparia

MIGNONETTE

(Reseda)

Without Mignonette in our gardens, something indeed would be missing. Its large, deliciously fragrant spikes of bloom are everyone's admiration. Make successive sowings in the garden from April to July for continuous bloom until frost; and if the plants are thinned out to six inches apart, and the tops pinched off when about two inches high, stronger plants, with large spikes of elegant bloom will be the result. Height, 1 to 2 feet, according to the variety.

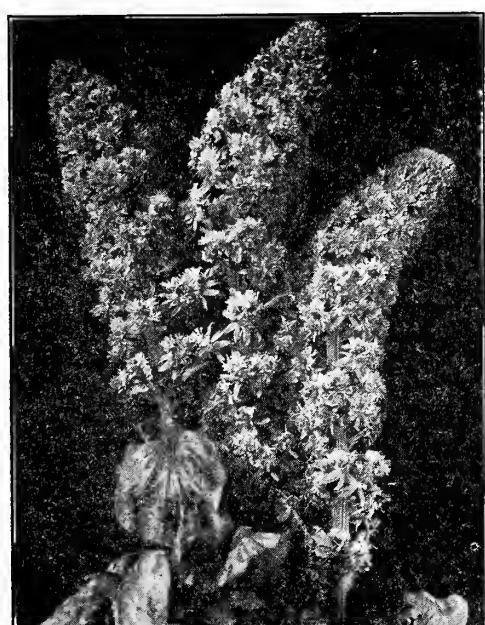
1387. Mammoth Red Goliath. This is the ideal Mignonette for garden or pot culture. Of strong, stocky growth, luxuriant rich green foliage. Branching habit; dense in length and 2½ inches in diameter. Surpasses all others in brilliancy of color. Strong, delightful fragrance. Pkt., 10 cts.

1390. Finest Mixed Varieties. An elegant mixture of all fine varieties, and many other choice sorts. Pkt., 5 cts.

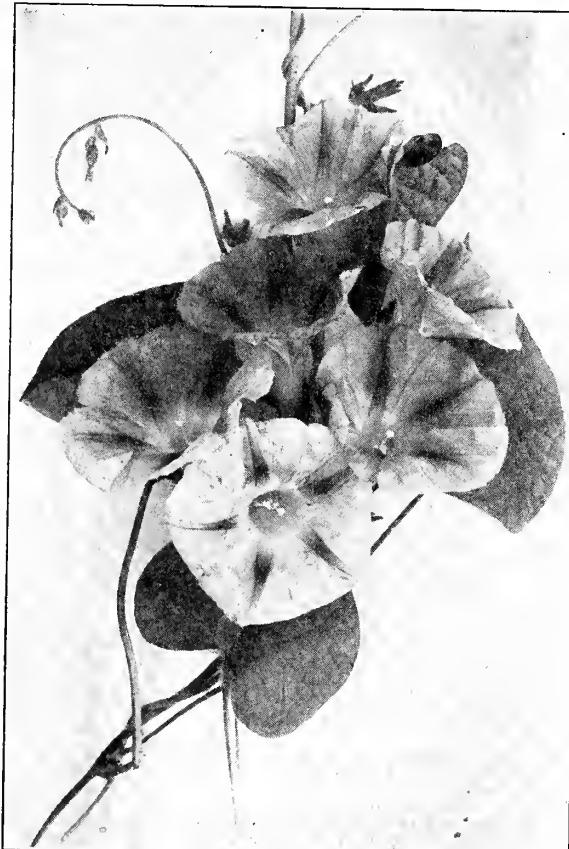
Moon Flower Vine

(*Ipomoea Grandiflora Noctiflora*)

No one who has a trellis or arbor, veranda, pergola, or old tree to cover, should neglect to plant the Moon Flower—the most rapid-growing of all climbing vines. Although a perennial species in the tropics, with us it is readily grown from seed as any annual, attaining full perfection during the summer. The vines are literally covered with thousands of immense pure-white fragrant flowers, opening in the evening and remaining open until noon the following day, and if cloudy, all day; many of them measuring over seven inches across.



Mammoth Red Goliath Mignonette



Morning Glory

the decorative plants of the garden. It has been greatly improved of late years, producing larger and more double flowers of greater variety and brilliancy of color than the old type.

Seed may be sown in place as soon as ground can be worked; or for earlier blooming sow in hot-bed early in spring and transplant one and one-half feet apart. Hardy annual; about two to two and one-half feet high.

1402. Double Dark Maroon. A beautifully attractive variety; flowers dark maroon-shaded purple. Oz., 20 cts.; pkt., 5 cts.

1405. Double White. Especially desirable for mixed bouquets. Oz., 20 cts.; pkt., 5 cts.

1408. Double Mixed. Colors include deep and light purple, scarlet, pure white and a dark mulberry red; some of the darker shades are tipped with white. Oz., 20 cts.; pkt., 5 cts.

MYOSOTIS

See Forget-Me-Not

NASTURTIUMS

Darling's Giant Flowering

Tom Thumb

These grand bedding Nasturtiums have been developed through years of careful hybridization, culture, and selection under conditions thoroughly congenial to the highest development of this popular garden annual. Not only have the flowers increased wonderfully in size, often measuring three inches across, but a great variety of new and charming combinations of colors has been produced, while the brilliancy and velvety richness of the solid colored sorts have been greatly enhanced. This mixture contains seed saved from the largest flowering, most beautiful and varied collections ever sent out. For summer flower beds nothing can surpass them; the plants form perfect mounds about one foot high by one foot across. Seed sown in the open ground in the spring will produce plants that commence blooming during early summer and continuing until severe frosts. They are of the easiest possible culture, and are never troubled with insects.

1411. Mixed Colors. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.

Darling's Giant Flowering

Climbing Nasturtiums

A new selection obtained by a French specialist by hybridizing, and distinguished by flowers of a large size and a richness and variety of coloring not to be found in Nasturtiums heretofore grown. There have already been produced many different

Planted in rich ground, in a sunny situation, and given plenty of water, the vines attain a height of 75 feet. The leaves are large and heart-shaped, of glossy dark-green, and are never troubled with insects. As the seeds of this flower are very hard, a notch should be filed in them and they should be soaked in hot water before planting, to hasten germination.

1393. Moon Flower, White-Seeded. The variety most generally grown, being large in flower, firm in texture, and very fragrant. It bears in great profusion its immense lovely white flowers, 5 to 6 inches in diameter, with a five-pointed star in the center. Pkt., 10 cts.

MORNING GLORY

(*Convolvulus major, Ipomoea purpurea*)

A handsome showy climber of easy culture and suitable for covering arbors, windows, trellises, old stumps, etc., if support be given the vines. The flowers are most brilliant in the morning.

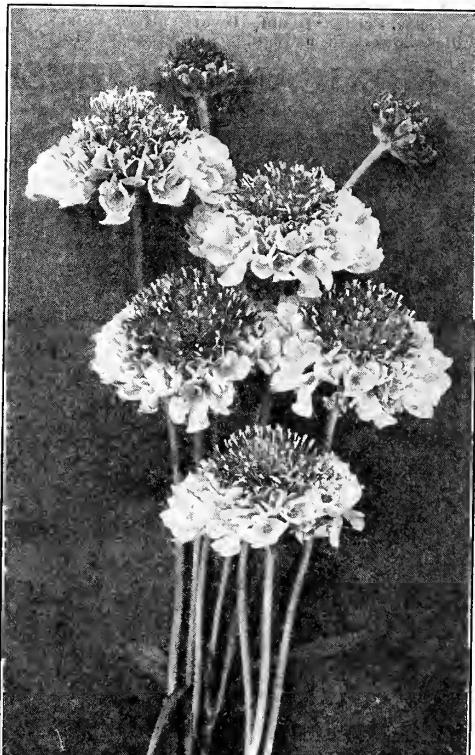
Seed is usually sown outdoors early in spring in row where plants are to remain. Well-pulverized soil should be used and the seed covered one-half inch deep; thin four to six inches apart. If very early blooming is desired, seed may be started indoors and transplanted. Give some support such as strings or cord to the vines as soon as they begin to run and they will often exceed ten feet in height before the season is over. Seed triangular, black, except White, which is light yellow. Hardy annual.

	Pkt.
1394. White	\$0.05
1395. Pink	.05
1396. Blue	.05
1397. Mixed	.05

MOURNING BRIDE

(*Scabiosa* or *Sweet Scabious*)

This is one of the most attractive of the old-fashioned flowers. Its great abundance and long succession of richly colored fragrant blossoms borne on long stems make one of the most useful of



Mourning Bride

colors or combinations of colors in these new hybrids, including various shades of rose, salmon, bright red, pale yellow, etc., either self-colored or spotted, mottled, striped, and margined. For covering trellises, fences, arbors, piazzas, trailing from vases over rock-work, etc., nothing can equal the gorgeous effect produced by their marvelous quantities of bloom, borne in uninterrupted splendor from early summer until cut down by frost. Their ease of culture and rapidity of luxuriant growth, 12 to 15 feet high, render them worthy of great popularity.

1413. Giant Flowering Climbing Nasturtiums, Mixed Colors. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.

Lobb's Climbing Nasturtiums

(*Tropaeolum Lobbianum*)

Both foliage and flowers of this class are somewhat smaller than the tall varieties, but the splendid profusion of bloom and the intensely brilliant colors of the flowers render them of the greatest value. Twelve to fifteen feet.

1414. Lobb's Finest Mixed. This elegant assortment of Lobb's Climbing Nasturtiums is composed of the most brilliant colors in this class. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.

NICOTIANA.

Handsome bedding plants of the tobacco family, valuable for long and free blooming. The flowers are salver-shaped, with long tubular corollas. Seed may be sown outdoors when ground is warm and dry, or for earlier blooming, start in boxes indoors early in spring and transplant to open ground after danger of frost is past. Cover the fine seed one-eighth inch deep. Half hardy annuals; about three feet high.

1415. Affinis. Flowers large, white and fully expanded only in evening or cloudy days. Very fragrant. Pkt., 5 cts.

1416. Sanderae, Mixed. Flowers white, carmine-rose, or violet, a little smaller than Affinis and, unlike it, in full bloom during the day. Very floriferous. Pkt., 5 cts.

PANSIES

Our Pansy seeds are grown exclusively for us by the best American and European specialists. Our Pansies are grown from the most noted seed stocks in the world, and we know they cannot fail to give the most unbounded satisfaction to amateur and professional grower alike. Sow in the house, hot-bed, or greenhouse; or as soon as the weather permits, the seed may be sown directly in the garden beds. Pansies thrive best in a rich soil, and cool, moist situation; they do splendidly in partially shaded places. They do not do well under trees, but in some locations where the sun strikes only part of each day, satisfactory results can be obtained. Seed sown from July to September and the young plants transplanted into cold-frames for the winter, will bloom grandly very early the following spring.

Giant Flowering Pansies

A distinct class. Plants vigorous and compact. Many of them are marked with large blotches.

The flowers are thrown well above the foliage and they are of enormous dimensions, some specimens grown on our grounds measuring over three inches in diameter. We offer the following separate colors.

1417. Giant White. Very large, well-formed flowers with dark purple eye.

1420. Giant Pale Blue. Gigantic blooms of a very delicate mauve-blue shade with paler centers, freely produced on compact plants.

1423. Giant Purple. Large, handsome flowers of a rich purple color, which contrasts effectively with Giant White. Comes very true from seed.

1426. Giant Yellow. Immense flowers, brilliant in color and of excellent form.

1429. Giant Bronze. A favorite and attractive coloring of bronze shades, all toning together. The flowers are of the largest size and of handsome form.

1432. Giant Black. Large, well-formed glossy-black flowers. The plants are compact and bloom for a long time.

1435. Choice Mixed.

Price: Single pkt., 10 cts.; 3 pkts., 25 cts.; 6 pkts., 50 cts.

PETUNIAS

No bedding plants make a more pleasing display than Petunias. The distinct colors and markings make a brilliant show. The plants make a strong growth and bloom profusely until after hard frosts.

Petunia seed will germinate with little difficulty if reasonable amount of care is used in sowing. First, be sure that the soil is well pulverized; then sow the seeds on the surface, pressing them into the soil by using a small, smooth board and cover very lightly with sand or fine soil. Seed sown in a hotbed or cold-frame early in the spring, will produce flowering plants in June. Set the plants about eighteen inches apart. Seeds of Double Petunias do not possess as much vitality as those of the Single, neither will all come double. Annual.

1436. Darling's Giant Flowered Double Petunias

This is a mixture of the best large flowering and fringed double petunias. Seed is saved from



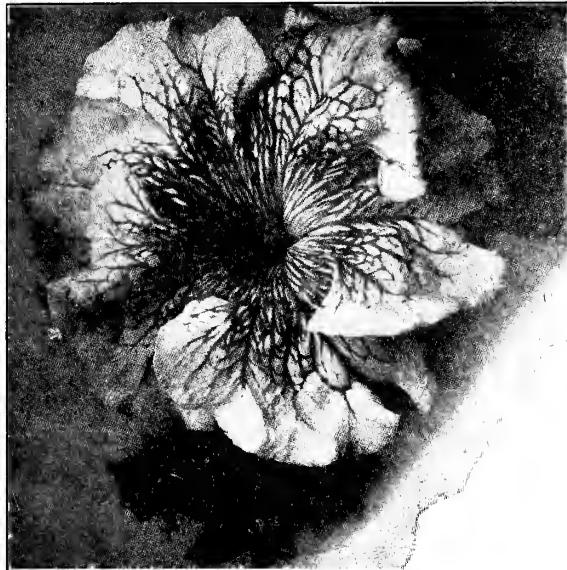
Darling's Dwarf Nasturtium



Darling's Giant Flowered Pansy

plants grown in pots, carefully pollinated and will produce grand flowers. Of course, every one knows only a certain percentage of double flowers may be expected from seed, but our mixture will produce from 20 to 30 per cent of doubles, while the remainder will be choice, large single flowers. The weaker seedlings should be carefully saved, as those invariably produce the finest double flowers. Pkt., 10 cts.; 3 for 25 cts.

1437. Darling's Giant Flowered Ruffled Petunias



Darling's Giant Ruffled Petunia

ture of colors and shades; will make a fine display in your garden. Pkt., 5 cts.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI

(Large Flowering) Unequalled in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. The plants are hardy, bush-like annuals with many broad, flat-topped clusters of nearly round and star-shaped flowers. They are of easiest culture and bloom profusely through a long season. Especially attractive in masses or ribbon beds of contrasted colors; useful as window-garden plants and very desirable for combining in mixed bouquets.

Seed is usually sown very early in spring outdoors in rows one foot apart. A sunny situation is desirable. Well pulverized soil, preferably rich and mellow, should be used and the seed, which germinates rather slowly, covered with about one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. Thin to four inches apart. For very early blooming, seed may be sown outdoors in fall, or started indoors and transplanted early in April. Hardy annual.

Select Large-Flowering. This is the finest type, having the largest heads of bloom as well as the largest individual flowers. Fifteen inches.

Pkt.

1443. Snow White	\$0.10
1444. Bright Scarlet .....	.10
1446. Rich Crimson .....	.10
1450. Shell Pink .....	.10
1453. Primrose .....	.10
1458. Deep Rose .....	.10
1461. Soft Lilac .....	.10
1464. Collection of a pkt. each of above seven colors .....	.50
1467. Choicest Mixed, containing a very large variety of colors.....	.10

1470. Hardy Perennial Phlox

LARGE FLOWERING HYBRIDS

Noble-flowering plants for permanent beds in the garden and herbaceous border. The strain of seed we herewith offer has been saved from choicest named varieties, as well as from grand hybrid seedlings, and should produce plants bearing immense panicles of large and bright-colored flowers, among which some new and beautiful colors, shades and combinations are likely to be found, as well as the usual range through reds from vermillion to pink and blush, salmon shades, white, striped, dotted, zoned, etc. The plants are perfectly hardy, 2 to 3 feet high, growing and flowering with increasing luxuriance year after year, and remaining in bloom during the late summer months.

Large-flowering Hybrids, Mixed Colors. Pkt., 15 cts.; 2 pkts., 25 cts.

PINK—See Dianthus

POPPY

(Papaver) Before tulips are fairly gone our gardens begin to be gay with Poppies. Few flowers have the same grace of stem, airiness of poise and delicacy of tissue. For beds and borders with

This mixture is made by ourselves, and includes, besides the Giant Ruffled, all the colors of the large flowering and fringed sorts, and the unsurpassed superbiissima varieties, with their delicately veined throats in various colors, and their truly mammoth flowers. We are positive no other Petunia mixture can produce flowers with as wide a range of colors as this. Pkt., 10 cts.; 3 for 25 cts.

Darling's Giant Flowered Single Petunias

A strain of incomparable beauty and luxuriance. Flowers most varied in colors and markings; beautifully ruffled, fringed and of enormous size.

1438. Howard's Star-Shaped. Entirely distinct. The five-petaled blooms have star-shaped markings of blush-pink or white over maroon ground; very fine. Pkt., 5 cts.

1439. General Dodds. A very fine blood-red variety; grows compactly; very free-flowering. Splendid for beds and borders. Pkt., 5 cts.

1440. Snowball. A charming, compact-growing variety; grows about eight inches high and yields in greatest profusion all season its pure satiny-white flowers. Pkt., 10 cts.

1441. Striped and Blotched. A most beautiful strain of Petunias for bedding and massing. Our mixture contains an endless variety of colors. Pkt., 5 cts.

1442. Finest Mixed. A choice mix-



Phlox Drummondii

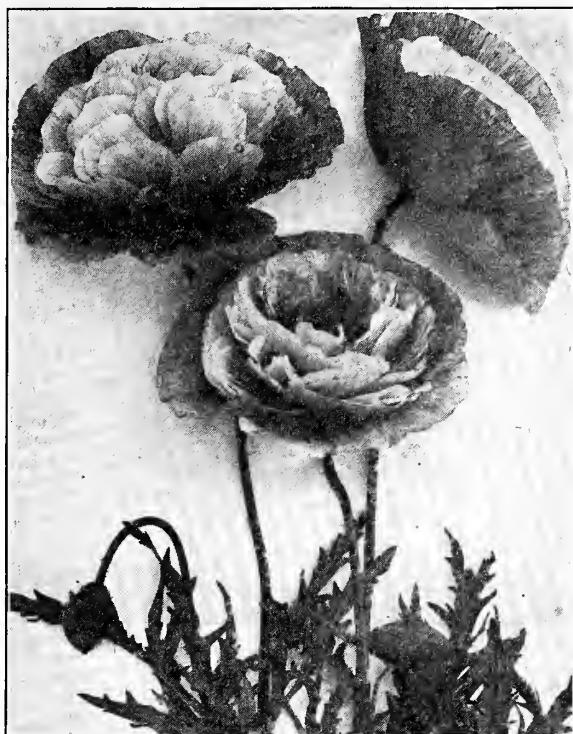
a background of green there is nothing finer; some sorts are admirable for naturalizing in open wooded grounds; others, like the *Shirley*, are beautiful for cutting. A sandy loam suits Poppies best, and, as their strong tap-roots are difficult to transplant, it is well to sow seed where plants are to bloom. Sowings made in fall and at intervals in spring will provide a long succession of flowers. Sow thinly, covering very lightly, as the seed is quite small, and thin the plants to stand about a foot apart. The best plants are those grown from early sowings while the earth is cool and moist.

1471. Double Annual Poppies

A dazzling mixture of beautiful double Poppies, including only the improved double giant-flowering kinds of the richest and brightest colors, as well as the daintiest and softest tints. When grown in masses, it is brilliant beyond description. The plants are sturdy, thrifty growers, from 2 to 3 feet high, producing immense flowers, sometimes 4 inches in diameter. Some have fringed edges while others have broad, round petals. The variety of color is truly wonderful, including, as it does, the most gorgeous shades—striped, blended, and rayed in innumerable tints, down to purest white. Sow the seeds in the early spring in sandy soil where they are to remain. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

1472. Cardinal. A bright scarlet, fringed, double. Pkt., 5 cts.

1473. White Fringed, or Carnation Flowered. Large, double fringed. Pkt., 5 cts.



Darling's Double Annual Poppy

1476. Single Annual Poppies

Giant Shirley Poppies

These are considered by many the most charming poppies in cultivation. The individual flowers are large and elegant, mostly single blooms, some semi-double ones, often measuring from 3 to 4 inches across. The petals are fluted and crinkled and in the sun appear like crumpled satin. The exquisite colors range from the purest white to the deepest blood-red, through all the shades and combinations of pink, rose, crimson, and carmine. Pkt., 5 cts.

California Poppy

A hardy annual with fine-cut, feathery foliage and beautiful velvety cup-shaped flowers. Grows from 1 to 1½ feet high, and blooms profusely. Seed may be sown in the fall and any time thereafter till April, and blossoms may be had from early in January till late in summer. Of the easiest culture. Any soil will do, but the better the soil, the larger the plants and blossoms. It is best to sow the seed in the garden where the plants are to remain, as they do not transplant easily. The beautiful State flower of California.

1477. Extra Golden. An extra fine selection of the dark wild California Poppy. This is the finest colored Eschscholtzia and its richness of color is unequalled. Should be in every garden. Pkt., 5 cts.

1478. Darling's Superb Mixture of annual poppies. All the above varieties in one grand mixture. An ideal way in which to grow. Pkt., 5 cts.

Perennial Poppies

There are no flowers more ornamental and useful in our gardens than the various varieties of hardy poppies. Once started, they increase in size and beauty each succeeding season.

1479. Iceland Poppies (*Papaver Nudicile*). These poppies are perfectly hardy and in bloom from June until frost; beautifully crushed, satin-like flowers of every conceivable shade of yellow, white, and orange-scarlet. Plants grow about 12 inches high, forming tufts from which the flower stems issue most profusely. Very useful for cut flowers. Easy to grow. Pkt., 10 cts.

1482. The Large Oriental Poppy. Perhaps the most popular in cultivation, the sturdy plants growing about three feet high. Its color, a dazzling scarlet with coal-black blotches, is grand. For gorgeous effect, nothing can equal them in perfectly hardy plants. Pkt., 10 cts.

PORTULACA

There are few flowers in cultivation that make such a dazzling display of color in the bright sunshine as a bed of Portulacas. They are in bloom from about the first of July until killed by frost in autumn. Sometimes they are started indoors, but usually are sown directly where plants are to stand. The seed requires a moderately high temperature for germination. The soil need not be rich, the plants doing better in hot, rather dry ground. They should have a sunny situation, since in the shade the flowers are not fully expanded. Tender annual, about nine inches high.

SINGLE VARIETIES

	Pkt.
1485. Alba. Pure white.....	\$.05
1488. Aurea. Deep golden.....	.05
1491. Carophylloides. Carnation striped.....	.05
1494. Striata. Yellow, striped with red.....	.05
1497. Fine Mixed .....	.05

PRIMROSE, Evening

(*Enothera*) Large, showy saucer-shaped blossoms, usually fully expanded only towards and during evening. The blossoms are yellow or white and are very freely produced.

1499. Acaulis Alba (*Low White Evening*) Plants of prostrate habit, the leaves lying on the ground, smooth and divided unequally like a dandelion leaf. This sort produces many large flowers about three inches across which open clear white and turn to deep primrose pink. Sow in open ground early in spring. Make rows fifteen inches apart; thin six inches apart in row. Hardy perennial; six inches high. Pkt., 5 cts.



Primula

from our seed. Sow in March, April, or May. The hardy varieties are also deserving of wide cultivation.

1519. Alba Magnifica.	The finest pure white.....	\$0.25
1522. Convent Garden Red.	A fine rosy red.....	.25
1525. Rosy Morn.	Beautiful delicate pink.....	.25
1528. Holborn Blue.	Unique shade.....	.25
1531. Stellata.	A very pretty form with large heads of star-shaped flowers of various colors; a splendid type for decorative purposes.....	.25
1534. Double-Flowering.	Finest varieties, mixed.....	.25

1564. Scarlet Runner Beans

A great favorite in England and Europe, not only as an ornamental climber, but for the delicious edible beans which succeed the bright scarlet sprays of pea-shaped blossoms. Pkt., 5 cts.

SCABIOSA—See Mourning Bride SNAP DRAGON—See Antirrhinum STOCK

(*Mathiola*) Sometimes called Gilliflower. Considered almost indispensable where a fine display of flowers is wanted and particularly valued for edgings, bedding and pot culture. The improved varieties we offer of this favorite garden plant produce dense spikes of very fragrant and beautiful rosette-like double flowers in a wide range of attractive colors. They are suitable for cutting, being produced on stems of good length in pleasing contrast with the dark green foliage of the bushy plants.

Sow outdoors early in spring, using well fertilized, carefully pulverized soil and cover seed with one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. Make the rows fifteen inches apart. For earlier blooming start indoors and transplant. Height of plants, one to one and one-half feet.

Cut-and-Come-Again 10 Weeks

A decidedly superior large-flowering strain with the foliage and blooms of the older type, but flowering much earlier and decidedly superior in length of stem and size of flower spike. This group is also called Beauty Stocks, Early Flowering Brompton, Giant of Naples and Victoria Stocks.

Pkt.

1570. Princess Alice.	White.....	\$0.15
1573. La France.	Rose.....	.15
1576. Brilliant Blood-Red.....		.15
1578. Finest Mixed.	All colors.....	.10
1579. Sapphire Dark Blue.....		.15
1582. Creole.	Creamy yellow.....	.15
1585. May Queen.	Delicate lilac.....	.15
1586. Collection of a pkt.	each of 6 colors.....	.75

Straw-flower. See Helychrysum

SUNFLOWER

(*Helianthus*)

These stately old-fashioned flowers with the newer improved varieties are coming into special favor as a background for lawns and in front of high fences. Valuable also as a screen to bide unsightly places and sometimes used to mitigate the evil of adjacent swamp holes. Hardy annual. Sunflowers grow readily in almost any soil, but do best on light, rich, limestone or alluvial land well supplied with moisture and not shaded by trees or buildings. The improved modern types of sunflower are really gorgeous in their brilliant coloring and most at-

PRIMULA

PRIMROSE (*Primula Obconica*)

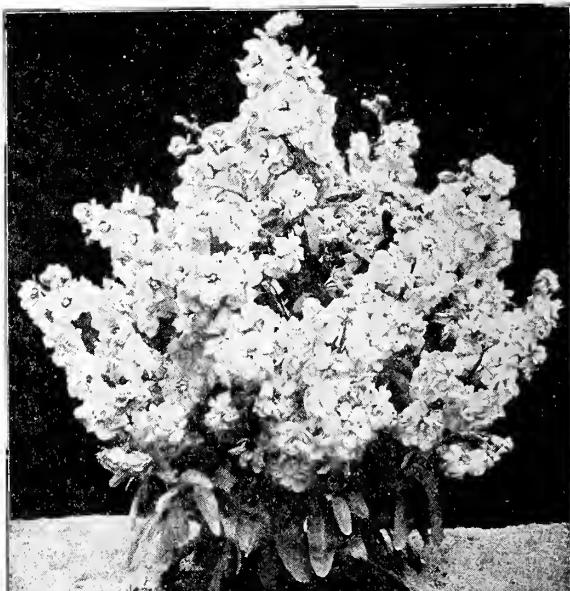
These are of the easiest culture in greenhouse or light window of dwelling house, flowering abundantly and continuously with little care, and should be sown during the spring in good porous loam. They will not germinate well in any compost containing peat or leaf mold. To develop the colors to the highest degree, grow in heavy soil, and at a temperature as near 60 degrees as possible. The Grandiflora varieties are the freest flowering, but lack the very large individual blooms of the newer Gigantea type.

Pkt.

1500. Gigantea Kermesina.	Rich crimson	\$0.25
1503. Gigantea Rosea.	Pure rose color .....	.25
1506. Gigantea Mixed.	All colors..	.25
1507. Grandiflora Alba.	Pure white .....	.25
1513. Grandiflora Rosea.	Beautiful clear rose .....	.25
1516. Grandiflora Mixed.	All colors .....	.25

Chinese Primrose

The charming and beautiful Chinese Fringed Primroses and Obconica varieties are indispensable for winter or spring decorations in the home or conservatory. They are one of the most important winter blooming pot plants. The seed we offer is of the highest merit, and has, as usual, been saved from the best strains of English and Continental growth. Florists and others report that they have never seen finer flowers than those produced



Ten Weeks' Stock

tractive in growth—many are excellent for cutting.

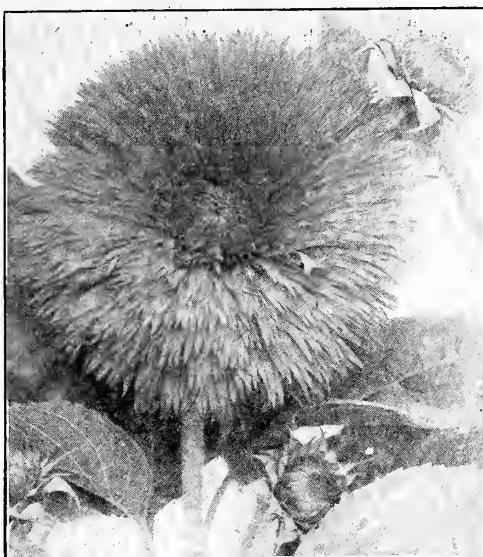
1613. Double Chrysanthemum Flowered. The grandest of all double sunflowers—grows 7 feet high. Perfectly double; the color is the brightest golden yellow. The flowers are so perfect in form that they resemble very double Chrysanthemum-flowered Asters borne upon long stems. Pkt., 5 cts.

1616. Many-Flowered Double Helianthus (fl. pl. multiflora). The handsome flowers are produced at the base of each leaf, which makes the whole plant most highly ornamental. It grows erect, about four feet in height, with only a single stalk, but at each leaf joint is a short stem terminating in a fine double flower. Pkt., 5 cts.

1619. Stella. The plant of this fine variety is spreading with many branches and attains a height of about three feet. The flowers are about three inches in diameter and are of an unusually pure golden yellow with black discs or centers, and are borne on long stems well above the foliage. Early blooming and produced in abundance throughout a long season. Oz., 30 cts.; ptk., 5 cts.

1622. Miniature Helianthus Cucumerifolius. Covered with hundreds of brightest orange, small, single flowers; of pyramidal growth, with bright, neat foliage. Pkt., 5 cts.

1625. Mammoth Russian. Highly valued by farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. Sow seed as soon as ground is warm, in hills four feet apart each way. Three pounds of seed will plant one acre. Yields from fifty to seventy-five bushels per acre. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$7.00.



Double Chrysanthemum Flowered Sunflower

SWEET PEAS

CULTURE—Early in the spring, make a trench about four inches deep in rich, mellow soil, so arranged that no water can stand in it, and plant the seed in the bottom, covering no more than two inches. Sweet Peas, particularly the white-seeded sorts, are often a little difficult to start. If the soil is too dry, they will remain a long time without germinating; if it is too wet and cold, they will not sprout at all. In soils at all heavy or composed largely of clay, put about one inch of sand in the bottom of the trench and sow the seed on this, covering with more sand. Cover the row with a board to shed the rain and protect the soil from the hot sun, but remove this as soon as the young plants appear. When the plants are about five inches high, gradually fill up the trench and furnish some support for the vines to run upon. The blooms should be picked before they form pods or the plants will soon stop flowering.

For the aphis or plant louse, spraying with solutions of some tobacco extract or whale-oil soap is usually effective; and for the red spider, which also causes trouble at times, spraying with pure water is usually sufficient. A frequent change of location has also been found important.

A better growth of vine and earlier blooming often results from planting seed late in the fall instead of early in the spring.

Giant-Flowered Countess Spencer Hybrids

A magnificent new type. The largest and most beautiful sweet pea in cultivation. The plants are healthy and vigorous, producing the greatest abundance of flowers of truly gigantic size, measuring, when full grown, two inches across the standard. The latter is round, full, and gracefully waved, usually three and often four of these large and beautifully formed flowers are borne on one long stem, and it is not uncommon during cool weather, when Sweet Peas are at their best, to find as many as six flowers on one stem.

In the true Spencer, both standard and wings are beautifully frilled or fluted, which is its distinctive and most attractive feature. The vine is unusually strong and healthy, attaining a height of from 6 to 12 feet, which, when properly grown, is literally covered with blossoms. The flowers are borne on strong stems measuring from 10 to 15 inches.

PRICE OF SPENCER SWEET PEAS, where not otherwise specified: Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50; by mail, postpaid.



Darling's Miniature Sunflower

1628. New Margaret Madison.

In New Margaret Madison we have a greatly improved strain of the popular lavender color found in original Margaret Madison. The size of the blossom is almost double and the form of the flower has been greatly improved so that it is now all that can be desired.

The color, too, is daintier and prettier, and is as near a true lavender as one could wish. The vines are very vigorous and the bold flowers are borne on long, stout stems and nearly always four blossoms to each stem. We have the true stock of this wonderful new Spencer purchased from the originators. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

1631. King White

Sweet Pea enthusiasts have long been waiting for a pure White Spencer Sweet Pea. This wish has now been gratified in King White. Not only because of its glistening immaculate whiteness, but because of the perfect finish of the flower in every detail. King White attains perfection in every detail that goes to make up the ideal Spencer Sweet Pea. The improvement in form, size, vigor, waviness, and purity stands eminently out when compared with other White Spencers, and calls for unstinted admiration. The number of four-blossomed sprays and the great length of stem will appeal to all lovers of Sweet Peas.

King White was awarded the award of merit of the British National Sweet Pea Society, and Certificates of Merit from the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

1634. ASTA OHN. The best lavender sweet pea. Is more truly a soft pinkish lavender self-colored. Flowers are very large and beautifully waved. A very charming variety.

1636 BLANCHE FERRY SPENCER. A giant type of Spencer form, with rose standard and white wings, suffused and tinted with light pink.

1639. COUNTESS SPENCER. The original giant-flowered Spencer, with finest waved standard and wings clear pink, deepening somewhat towards the edge, but almost self-colored. Still one of the best Spencers.

1641. DAINTY SPENCER. Very large Spencer, splendid form, white ground, with beautiful picotee edge of rose-pink.

1643. FLORENCE MORSE SPENCER. Standard beautifully flushed with a rich and distinct shade of pink; wings soft blush pink, giving the flower a charming appearance; very large and wavy. One of the prettiest.

1645. HELEN LEWIS. A very large and fine orange salmon pink, with especially bright orange standard.



Spencer Sweet Pea—King Edward VII

would be an impossibility to make a better mixture than Darling's Spencer Mixture. Pkt., 8 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$1.75; by mail, postpaid.

Darling's Giant-Flowered Sweet Peas The Cream of the Named (Grandiflora) Varieties

Prices: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 60 cts.; 6 pkts., 25 cts.; 13 pkts., 50 cts. All by mail, postpaid. A regular five-cent "packet" generally contains from 80 to 90 seeds, while an ounce contains from 325 to 400 seeds, varying according to size of seeds.

WHITE

1664. Grace Darling. The grandest white Sweet Pea. White as snow, immense size, borne in clusters of three or four blooms on one long stem. Very hardy and very prolific.

1667. Blanche Burpee. A superb pure white variety, large flowers.

1670. Emily Henderson. A bold, well-formed, clear white flower. Wings broad and well expanded. An early and wonderfully free and persistent bloomer.

1673. Sadie Burpee. Flowers of purest white and largest size, borne on long stems.

1676. Dorothy Eckford. The latest of the whites.

1679. Mont Blanc. The earliest white.

LIGHT SHADES OF PINK

1682. Darling's Giant-Flowered Light Pink. The best pink. Soft and brilliant.

1685. Katherine Tracy. Soft brilliant pink.

1688. Prima Donna. The stems bear three or four large, perfect flowers of an exquisite brilliant yet soft shade of pink.

1691. Lovely. Warm rose pink, large and extra fine.

1694. Countess of Lathom. Cream pink, a charming tint.

1697. Stella Morse. Buff pink with cream tintings.

1700. Dainty. White, daintily edged with pink.

1703. Janet Scott. Pink and buff.

DARKER SHADES OF PINK

1707. Darling's Giant-Flowered Dark Pink. Immense flowers of perfect form.

1710. Her Majesty. Flowers very large and of delicate rose-pink color.

1713. Lady Mary Currie. Fiery orange pink, wings orange-rose, very bright.

1717. Royal Rose. Deep carmine rose, wings rose pink, extra large and fine.

1646. ILLUMINATOR. A glorious orange salmon. In artificial light or brilliant sunshine, color appears to be salmon-cerise sparkling with orange. One of the brightest. Crop failed.

1648. JOHN INGMAN. A fine, rich, rose-crimson, with veins of deeper shade. Very large flower of good substance and very bright.

1650. KING EDWARD SPENCER. The best pure-red Spencer, very large, with especially large wings. Every one should grow this variety.

1652. MARGARET MADISON. A beautiful self-colored azure blue. A leading novelty last year, and has proved a great favorite on account of its exquisite color.

1653. MARTHA WASHINGTON. A fine large flower, white ground, margined with bright pink, suffusing to center of standard and wings.

1654. MASTERPIECE. A splendid lavender, slightly tinted mauve. Flowers very large and wavy. Stems nearly always carry four blossoms.

1656. PRIMROSE SPENCER. Extra selected strain. The finest of its class. Clear primrose of best Spencer form, beautifully waved; flowers large and mostly four blossoms to the stem.

1658. VERMILION BRILLIANT. A brilliant scarlet Spencer of splendid form. The standard is very bold and beautifully waved. On account of its brightness, this is a very telling color and should be in every collection. Crop failed.

1659. WEDGEWOOD. A clear, bright, silvery blue with a slight suggestion of mauve in the standard. The color improves greatly in water, and as it ages the color brightens. This strain has been pronounced the best blue Spencer. We are glad to offer it.

1660. WHITE SPENCER. Re-selected strain. Flowers very large and of magnificent Spencer-waved form. Stems as a rule carry four blossoms.

1661. Darling's Extra Select

Spencer Mixture

This mixture is made up from a carefully prepared formula. It contains true Spencer varieties listed above. This formula was most carefully prepared with the idea of producing a well-balanced light mixture, but one containing at least a small proportion of each variety. It should be in every collection. Crop failed.

1661. Darling's Extra Select

Spencer Mixture

This mixture is made up from a carefully prepared formula. It contains true Spencer varieties listed above. This formula was most carefully prepared with the idea of producing a well-balanced light mixture, but one containing at least a small proportion of each variety. It should be in every collection. Crop failed.

1718. Prince of Wales. A bright rose of intense color and fine form and substance, having three or four fine flowers. Strong stems, very free-flowering.

1720. Bride's Maid. Bright deep pink.

1723. Blanche Ferry. Rose red, wings bluish white, very profuse.

1726. Miss Wilmott. Orange pink.

LIGHT YELLOW

1732. Mrs. Eckford. Flowers large, of perfect form, of a delicate primrose color, becoming nearly white at maturity.

1733. Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon. The finest primrose yellow yet produced.

1737. Queen Victoria. Black-seeded, rosy primrose, with cream wings.

1740. Stella Morse. Primrose, tinged bluish effect, a rich cream color.

1743. Gorgeous. Brilliant orange salmon, wings softer and deeper.

LAVENDER AND LIGHT BLUE

1746. Darling's Giant-Flowered Lavender. Beautiful light lavender, very fine.

1749. Countess of Radnor. Very distinct and beautiful shade of lavender.

1752. Dorothy Tennant. Deep rosy heliotrope, large and distinct, a lovely shade.

1755. Lottie Eckford. White suffused rosy liac, blue edge.

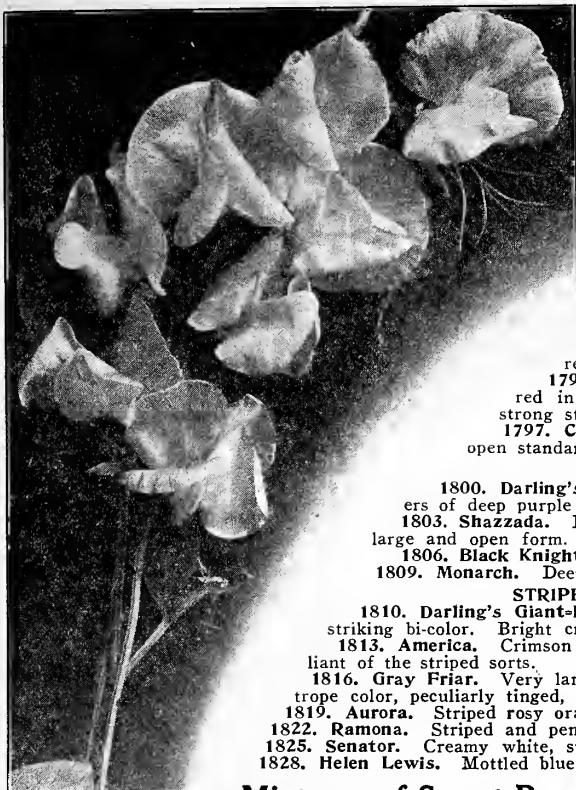
1758. Lady Grisel Hamilton. Beautiful silvery lavender.

1761. Mrs. George Higginson, Jr. A clear, delicate light blue, showing no tint of mauve, new and very fine.

1764. Admiration. Delicate rosy lavender.

BLUE AND PURPLE

1767. Darling's Giant-Flowered Azure Blue. Bright, clear azure blue. The best blue.



Darling's Giant-Flowered Sweet Peas

1770. Flora Norton. A very bright, clear blue, new and very distinct.

1773. Countess of Cadogan. Bright, purplish blue; wings lighter blue; very fine.

1776. Captain of the Blues. Standard, large, broad, bright, purplish blue, wings expanded; lighter and brighter blue than the standard.

1779. Navy Blue. Dark indigo, blue and violet.

1782. Duke of Westminster. Clear purple, tinted with violet.

SHADES OF RED

1785. Darlings Giant-Flowered Brilliant Scarlet. The brightest and most perfect red.

1788. Fire-Fly. Very bright, intense crimson scarlet, of good size and form; very profuse bloomer.

1791. Salopian. Rich deep crimson red; very large and of fine form.

1794. King Edward VII. The best dark red in existence; flowers large, borne on long, strong stems, in every way desirable.

1797. Coccinea. Brightest scarlet, large, round, open standard.

CLARET OR MAROON

1800. Darling's Giant-Flowered Purple. Immense flowers of deep purple color.

1803. Shazzada. Dark maroon, shaded purple, veined black, large and open form.

1806. Black Knight. Dark maroon.

1809. Monarch. Deep purplish maroon.

STRIPED OR VARIEGATED

1810. Darling's Giant-Flowered Carmine and White. The most striking bi-color. Bright crimson or white; large flowers.

1813. America. Crimson scarlet striped on white. The most brilliant of the striped sorts.

1816. Gray Friar. Very large, finely shaped flowers of delicate heliotrope color, peculiarly tinged, marbled, and spotted with darker shade.

1819. Aurora. Striped rosy orange on white; a most attractive variety.

1822. Ramona. Striped and penciled light pink on white.

1825. Senator. Creamy white, striped with purplish maroon and violet.

1828. Helen Lewis. Mottled blue and white.

Mixtures of Sweet Peas (Choice Mixed). One of the most satisfactory ways of growing Sweet Peas is in a mixed row. Many new combinations are obtained by a cross fertilization and if good varieties are planted, the result is certain to be satisfactory. Our Choice Mixture is made up of the above choice varieties. It is not made up of refuse stock, but is composed of the very best varieties grown.

1831. Choice Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 60 cts.; 6 pkts., 25 cts.; 13 pkts., 50 cts.; all by mail, postpaid.

SWEET SULTAN—See Centaurea

SWEET WILLIAM

The best varieties of Sweet William are of exceedingly beautiful colors, very large and almost perfect in form, with trusses of great size. Treatment as for Carnation. The plants are perfectly hardy, and may be increased by division of the roots. The colors pass from white to pink, crimson, carmine, and purple; with distinct eye encircled with color differing from the rest of the flower, like Phlox or Verbenas. They make very durable cut-flowers. It is well to raise new plants every year from seed, for old plants become debilitated and unsightly, and the flowers decrease in size.

	Pkt.
1834. Single White	\$0.05
1835. Crimson .....	.05
1836. Scarlet .....	.05
1838. Single Velvety Maroon .....	.05
1839. Red, on white ground .....	.05
1840. Violet, on white ground .....	.05
1841. Collection of a packet each of the above six colors .....	.25
1842. Single Mixed. All colors. Per oz., 40 cts .....	.05
1843. Giant Double. A decided improvement. The plants are of robust, bushy habit, producing numerous stems, surmounted by immense umbels of full, double flowers, many of the individual flowers measuring over one inch in diameter. The colors are extremely varied. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50 cts.....	.05

DARLING'S MAMMOTH VERBENAS

We have been carefully selecting and improving this fine strain of Verbenas for years, and can recommend it as the very best procurable. The trusses and individual flowers are of the largest size, of brilliant colors, free blooming, and of vigorous habit. For best results seed should be sown early, in the house or hotbed, and transplanted to flowering quarters in May. Verbenas are better grown from seed than from cuttings, being more vigorous and not liable to disease.

1846. Pink	\$.10
1849. Purple .....	.10
1852. Scarlet .....	.10
1855. Striped .....	.10
1857. White .....	.10
1859. Blue .....	.10
1861. Mammoth Mixed .....	.10
1863. Collection. 6 pkts. 6 separate colors, 50 cts.	.10

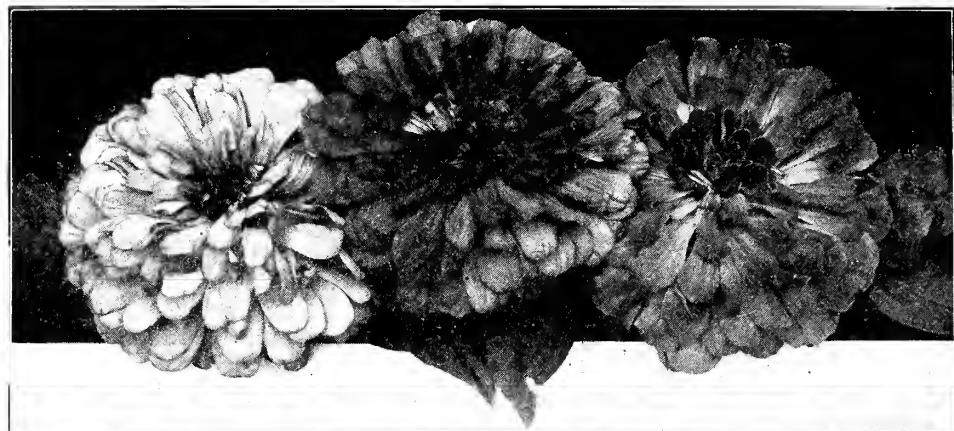
WILD CUCUMBER VINE—See Echinocystis

WINDFLOWER—See Anemone

MARENKO, ILL., March 24, 1916.

As I only have a small town garden my seed orders naturally are not very large, but I assure you that I plant no other seeds. I tried it once and had the poorest garden I had had for years, so though I only send small orders, I send for seeds I know will grow. Last year I bought seeds of Ten Weeks' Stock and Pansies. We had never had any success with those flowers before, but I wish you might have seen the way they grew and blossomed last year.

MRS. FRANK T. SMITH.



Darling's Mammoth Double Zinnia

ZINNIA—Youth and Old Age

One of the most brilliant and showy of annuals, and has long been a general favorite. They come in flower early in the summer, and keep on blooming until hard frost; require little attention and succeed almost anywhere. For perfection of blossom start the seeds in March, and prick out once or twice before transferring to the open border in May or June. Provide the plants with plenty of room, at least 18 inches apart each way, and they soon completely cover the ground.

There is much satisfaction in a bed of Zinnias with their twisted and recurved petalled flowers in many bright colors, and when nearly every other flower has been killed by frost this plant is still in full bloom. Few flowers are more easily grown or bloom more abundantly throughout the season, and the wide range of color is not less remarkable than their unusual depth and richness.

Sow the seed early in spring, in open ground in good, rich soil, preferably in rows one and one-half feet apart and covering about one-fourth inch deep. When the young plants are one to two inches high thin to six inches apart. Start under glass for earlier blooming. Half hardy annual; tall growing, usually about one and one-half to two feet high.

	Pkt.
1860. Double yellow. Oz., 40 cts.....	\$0.05
1862. Double scarlet. Oz., 40 cts.....	.05
1864. Double deep red. Oz., 40 cts.....	.05
1866. Double magenta. Oz., 40 cts.....	.05
1868. Double orange. Oz., 40 cts.....	.05
1870. Double white. Oz., 40 cts.....	.05
1872. Double black purple. Oz., 40 cts.....	.05
1874. Double dark crimson. Oz., 40 cts.....	.05
1876. Double striped or zebra, mixed. Oz., 60 cts.....	.05
1878. Double choice mixed. Includes the above colors; a very fine mixture. Oz., 40 cts.; lb., \$4.00 .....	.05
1880. Collection. 9 pkts., one each of above colors, 40 cts.	

GLADIOLUS—The Most Popular Flower

We have been growing this beautiful flower for a great many years and have found that it does better in Northern Michigan, than in any place we know of. Our climate and soil seem to be just what it needs to develop its greatest beauty. Our flowers are the brightest colored, foliage and plants the greenest and healthiest; bulbs the most free from disease, more solid and the brightest. Our list is not long. We only grow the very choicest named varieties, but our list includes the best of them all. Our mixtures are made up of these choice varieties. You will find nothing in them that is not included in this list.

No other flower of the kind costs so little and no other flower blooms so surely and abundantly, for anybody and everybody, in any soil and in any climate. It is by far the most satisfactory garden



Harvesting Gladiolus Bulbs

flower, thriving and blooming with the least care and attention, making a display which for beauty of coloring and brilliancy is equaled by no other flower.

CULTURE—A loose, friable soil, with a little well-rotted manure, is ideal. A free use of water during the active growing season, especially just as the little buds begin to open, will help to produce large and perfect blooms. While no flower can be grown with so little care, this one, more than any other, will pay for careful attention to cultivation. In Northern Michigan we plant Gladioli from the middle of April to the middle of May. The bulbs should be planted from two to four inches deep, depending on the size of them, six inches for large bulbs being none too deep. When planted in masses, they should be planted not more than six inches apart each way. If planted in rows for cultivation, the rows should be 18 inches apart and the bulbs about 4 inches apart in the rows. If a succession of bloom is desired, it may be secured by planting bulbs that come into bloom at different times, or by planting the same variety at two or three different plantings, saving the largest bulbs until the last. The largest bulb is not always the best one. Medium-sized bulbs usually bloom the best, and some varieties never do, make very large bulbs.

In the autumn before hard freezing, the bulbs should be dug and allowed to dry in the open air. When they are properly dried, the tops, old roots, and dirt may be removed. The small bulblets found around the large bulb may be saved in the same manner as the large ones. They will have to be planted about two years before they will be large enough to bloom. They will have the same kind of blooms as the parent bulb. The dry bulbs should be stored in a cool, dry place free from frost, until spring.

Prices include free delivery by parcel post or express. 50 bulbs at 100 rate. Half dozen at dozen rates.

Darling's Giant-Flowered Northern Grown Strain

1900. America Without a doubt America is one of the most beautiful and useful Gladioli ever introduced. It is very strong and healthy, with luxuriant, dark-green foliage and a freedom of growth and flowering not surpassed by any. Flower spikes are from 2 to 3 feet long, erect, with a great number of large spreading blossoms, all facing one way and showing a color, the delicacy and beauty of which it is impossible to describe with mere words. It is an exquisite soft lavender pink, very light, almost a tinted white, a color the same as is usually seen in the most perfect Cattaleva Orchids. No color like it in any other Gladiolus, none more beautiful. As a cut flower it is simply immense, lasting in water a week or ten days, the great blooms retaining their full size and coloring, excepting that as they become old the coloring becomes more delicate and beautiful. The America has taken the whole world by storm. No Gladiolus has ever been advertised so extensively. The demand has always been so great and the supply so limited that many thousands of inferior bulbs have been sold as America. Our stock is very fine and genuine.

Price: 1 bulb, 5 cts.; 12 bulbs, 40 cts.; 25 bulbs, 75 cts.; 100 bulbs, \$2.00.

1903. Augusta A beautiful white variety with lavender anthers, strong spike, often having two or three branches.

Price: 1 bulb, 5 cts.; 12 bulbs, 40 cts.; 25 bulbs, 75 cts.; 100 bulbs, \$2.00.

1906. Attraction Deep, dark, rich crimson with white center and throat. An ideal forcing variety, always gives satisfaction where its color is wanted.

Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, 75 cts.; 25 bulbs, \$1.50; 100 bulbs, \$5.00.

1909. Blue Jay (Groff's). The best blue variety offered, its color and markings bearing a striking resemblance to the beautiful bird from which it has been named. Plant exceptionally vigorous, often attaining a height of six feet, flowers large, and are of the most pronounced blue color ever introduced, relieved by white shadings that give them the pleasing and effective contrast so decided and striking in the beautiful bird referred to.

Price: 1 bulb, 25 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$2.50; 25 bulbs, \$4.50; 100 bulbs, \$12.00.

1912. Baron Hulot (The Dark Blue). Long graceful spikes of good-sized, well-opened flowers, having a rich indigo blue color. It stands alone as a unique and beautiful shade, and never fails to attract attention. We can strongly recommend it, and fortunately our stock is very large and price low.

Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, 75 cts.; 25 bulbs, \$1.50; 100 bulbs, \$5.00.

1915. Contrast Flowers of great substance and a beautiful, compact spike of perfect form. Color, intense scarlet and large, distinct, pure-white center, which is neither tinted nor mottled. One of the most striking and beautiful Gladiolus ever introduced.

Price: 1 bulb, 25 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$2.75; 25 bulbs, \$5.00; 100 bulbs, \$15.00.

1918. Cardinal Perfect flower and spike, very large, and the brightest, clearest, and most intense cardinal scarlet yet seen. Very rich and showy, and by all odds the very finest high-colored sort.

Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$1.00; 25 bulbs, \$2.00; 100 bulbs, \$8.00.

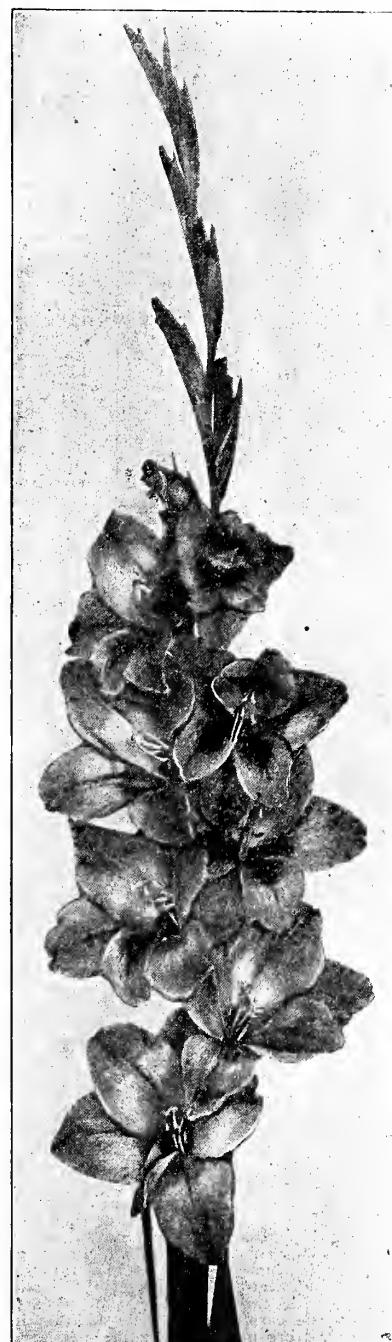
1919. Chicago White The earliest white. The flowers are well-expanded, well-placed upon the stalk, pure white with faint lavender streaks in the lower petals. In form they resemble the Childsii type. They are borne on tall, straight stems and from five to seven flowers are open at one time. It is one of the earliest varieties to bloom.

Price: 1 bulb, 20 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$2.00; 25 bulbs, \$3.50; 100 bulbs, \$12.00.

1921. Dawn (Tracy). The most beautiful shell-pink Gladiolus ever offered. A long, graceful spike of magnificently formed flowers, all open at one time. The keeping qualities of this variety surpass anything grown, while its color and texture make it indispensable as a cut flower and for bedding. New.

Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$1.00; 25 bulbs, \$2.00; 100 bulbs, \$8.00.

1924. Mrs. Francis King A variety which excited great comment and admiration, both for size of flower and beauty. The color of the flower is a light scarlet, of a very pleasing shade which attracts attention at once. The flowers are



Mrs. Francis King



Ruffled Glory

quickly became abundant and the price was lowered so rapidly that buyers supposed it was of inferior quality and passed it over without examination.

The color of the blossoms varies from deep rosy pink to orange scarlet but always brilliant and rich. It is used extensively by the Boston florists for designs.

Price: 1 bulb, 5 cts.; 12 bulbs, 40 cts.; 25 bulbs, 75 cts.; 100 bulbs, \$2.00.

1938. Jane Dieulafoy Flowers creamy white, lower petals stained maroon. This variety has many points of excellence to commend it. It especially remains in bloom a long time; an excellent bedding variety.

Price: 1 bulb, 5 cts.; 12 bulbs, 40 cts.; 25 bulbs, 75 cts.; 100 bulbs, \$2.00.

1941. Klondyke Strong, vigorous plant, blooming early; flower round, well opened, of a clear primrose yellow with blotch of vivid crimson-maroon.

Price: 1 bulb, 5 cts.; 12 bulbs, 40 cts.; 25 bulbs, 75 cts.; 100 bulbs, \$2.00.

1942. Kathryn Immense, wide open flowers of a delicate lilac shade, borne on long, slender, graceful spikes. Very attractive. Very decorative.

Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$1.00; 25 bulbs, \$2.00; 100 bulbs, \$8.00.

1944. La Luna (Groff's). The large, heavy buds open as pale yellow flowers, white when fully expanded. These are relieved by a small brown marking in the throat, and have few equals in point of substance. Flowers are almost perfectly round, the superior petals being broad, well rounded, and overlapping. Plants three feet high, sturdy.

Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$1.00; 25 bulbs, \$2.00; 100 bulbs, \$8.00.

1947. Niagara A magnificent variety with immense flowers, often four and one-half inches across. In type the variety resembles "America" but the flowers appear to be somewhat larger, measuring 4½ inches across. In color the flowers are a delightful cream shade with the two lower inside petals or segments blending to canary yellow. The throat is splashed with carmine, and the lower ends of the outside petals are also blushed with carmine. The stamens are purple and the stigmas pale carmine, this little addition in the coloring relieving the creamy effect of the petals. The flower spike is very erect and stout and is wrapped with broad, dark

very large, usually measuring from 3½ to 4 inches in diameter, and are borne on long stems with from four to six flowers open at a time. While the flower stems of the Francis King are not quite as stiff as those of the other varieties we catalog, they are always straight, and the long, graceful spikes with the very large, brilliant blooms are certainly very beautiful. This grand Gladiolus should be found among every collection.

Price: 1 bulb, 5 cts.; 12 bulbs, 40 cts.; 25 bulbs, 75 cts.; 100 bulbs, \$2.00.

1926. Glory (Kunderd) The opening buds are of a soft Nankeen yellow, edged with pink, but as the blossoms expand the ground color changes to a rich ivory white slightly suffused with pale lavender, which is deeper on the edges. The lower petals are buffish, with a pale crimson stripe through the center; the throat is penciled with buff and crimson. The spike is straight and strong and bears twelve to twenty blossoms, which are large and of graceful form. The petals are heavily "ruffed," giving the flower a peculiar soft and beautiful effect.

This is the variety that made Kunderd famous. It was introduced three years ago, and was awarded certificates of merit at Rochester, Boston, and Baltimore.

Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$1.00; 25 bulbs, \$2.00; 100 bulbs, \$8.00.

1929. Giant Pink A second early variety with an exceedingly large and beautiful flower. Color, dark, rich, velvety pink with markings of dark red in the throat. Giant Pink grows tall, erect, and strong, with straight spikes, 2½ to 4 feet high, with the large, magnificent blooms well arranged, many being open at the same time. Giant Pink is one of the very easiest varieties to grow. It grows very strong and rank, always stands erect, with from two to four spikes to the bulb and an unusual number of blooms to the spike.

Price: 1 bulb, 5 cts.; 12 bulbs, 40 cts.; 25 bulbs, 75 cts.; 100 bulbs, \$2.00.

1930. Golden Queen One of the handsomest yellows. Clear primrose-yellow with markings of crimson-maroon. Blooms are large, well expanded, from 5 to 8 being open at the same time.

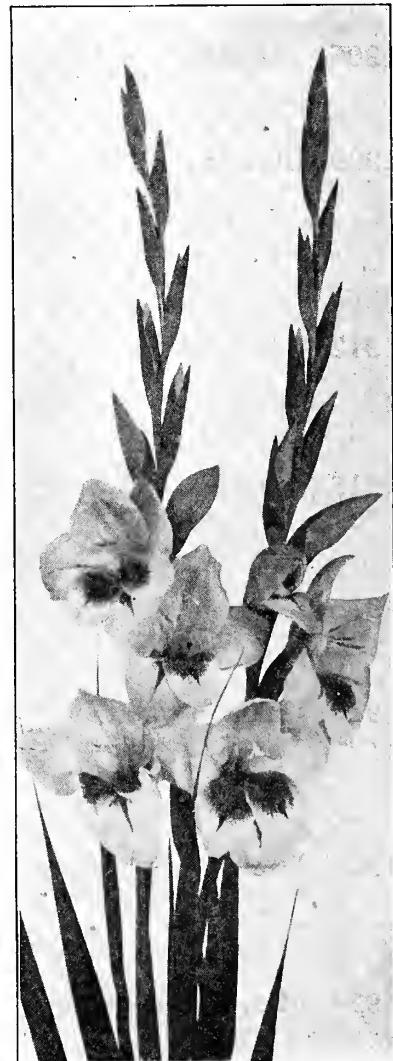
Price: 1 bulb, 5 cts.; 12 bulbs, 40 cts.; 25 bulbs, 75 cts.; 100 bulbs, \$2.00.

1932. Harvard A perfect "Harvard" crimson in color. It is becoming very popular as a cut flower, and is especially effective for table decorations when used with green foliage, because of its long, graceful spike of large, open flowers; many flowers open at one time.

Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$1.00; 25 bulbs, \$2.00; 100 bulbs, \$8.00.

1935. Independence

(Woodruff). This variety has never received the attention to which its grand qualities justly entitle it and the strange reason for this neglect is found in the plant's splendid fertility. It proved so prolific that it



Mrs. Frank Pendleton

green foliage. The variety is evidently destined to lead in the cream colored varieties, in fact it would seem to be in a class all by itself.

Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$1.00; 25 bulbs, \$2.00; 100 bulbs, \$8.00.

1950. NAPOLEON

A MAGNIFICENT NEW GLADIOLUS; FIRST INTRODUCED BY US IN 1910

An unusually large wide open flower, borne on long straight graceful spikes, bearing from 16 to 20 flowers, six of which are usually open at the same time. Very hardy, prolific, and easy to grow. Fine for massing or backgrounds on account of its sturdy growth and brilliant coloring. One of the earliest to bloom. Color, bright brilliant red of very unusual richness with markings of rich maroon and cream.

Price: 1 bulb 5 cts.; 12 bulbs, 40 cts.; 25 bulbs, 75 cts.; 100 bulbs, \$2.00.

1953. Panama (Banning). Flower and spike very large; like America but of a deeper pink; one of the most beautiful of all. No flower has received so many prizes and awards of merit, not only in this country but in England, France, Germany and Holland.

Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$1.00; 25 bulbs, \$2.00; 100 bulbs, \$8.00.

1956. MRS. FRANK PENDLETON

(KUNDERD)

The selection of the most beautiful variety of any flower is a good deal a matter of personal preference, but in a list of the most beautiful gladioli now grown the premier station would probably be awarded to Mrs. Frank Pendleton by the majority of judges. It is indeed a splendid flower and its brilliant beauty is obtained through a combining and blending of brilliant colors—bright pink of two tones and rich carmine, the latter appearing on the inferior petals. Its type of beauty is of a compelling sort—you cannot pass a vase filled with its spikes without stopping to admire. Wherever it has been exhibited, it has been given unstinted praise, and has won award at Boston, Worcester, Rochester, New York, Baltimore, Chicago, and London, and this at a time when beautiful gladioli are not rare—the competitors and rivals of Mrs. Frank Pendleton have been famous beauties.

The blossoms are large, well opened and of graceful form. The spike is tall and straight and the entire plant displays health and vigor.

Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$1.00; 25 bulbs, \$2.00; 100 bulbs, \$8.00.

1959. Peace This magnificent flower is best described in the introducer's own words: "This is the grandest white variety ever offered in the world, and the international title of Peace was selected for this valuable type, which will become a standard variety and secure a permanent place in every country when known."

The plant is most striking and attractive—its massive proportions, give evidence of the constitution and vigor, rare in light-colored hybrids. These qualities are further proven by its exceptional reproductive powers, by offsets and division. The flowers are large, of good form, and correctly placed on a heavy, straight spike. They are a beautiful white, with a pale lilac feathering on the inferior petals.

"Peace" is not an early bloomer, but rather medium to late, and planted at the same time with other stock, it is in its best condition when most other varieties have passed blooming.

Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$1.00; 25 bulbs, \$2.00; 100 bulbs, \$8.00.

1962. Pink Perfection In color a true La France pink. The softness of coloring and magnificent texture of the blooms make it one of the choicest of the newer varieties. Large open flowers on a strong spike.

Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$1.00; 25 bulbs, \$2.00; 100 bulbs, \$8.00.

1965. Princeps Princeps has more than verified, by its wonderful popularity in both Europe and America, the claim made in introducing it in 1903. The flowers are 5 to 6 inches broad; the petals are very wide and rounded, well reflexed, forming an almost circular flower. The color is brilliant scarlet-crimson, carrying mostly three broad white blotches on the lower petals. Spikes 4 feet in height produce twelve to fifteen flowers, opening in succession, forming continuous bloom for two weeks.

Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, 75 cts.; 25 bulbs, \$1.50; 100 bulbs, \$5.00.

1968. Sulphur King This is by all odds the most valuable yellow variety ever introduced. It produces a very long spike of the clearest sulphur yellow flowers yet seen in Gladiolus. As it becomes known there will be a great demand for it as it fills the need for a sterling yellow variety.

Price: 1 bulb, 25 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$2.50; 25 bulbs, \$4.50; 100 bulbs, \$12.00.

1968. WELLINGTON

ANOTHER GRAND GLADIOLUS; FIRST OFFERED BY US IN 1910

While it does not grow quite as massive and stiff spikes as Napoleon, its general characteristics are the same. It is just as hardy and easy growing, prolific and reliable. While the spikes are a little more slender than those grown from Napoleon they are more graceful, just as straight and very seldom fall down.

The markings of the blossoms on these two flowers are about the same, although the colorings are entirely different. Wellington is a rich, velvety purple, shading to a rich cream at the throat with markings of maroon and cream on the lower petals. A truly royally colored flower.

Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, 75 cts.; 25 bulbs, \$1.50; 100 bulbs, \$5.00.

1973. Wild Rose A remarkable variety and one that will gain in prestige as it becomes known, for it ranks with the very best. Color, very bright rose or blush tint, exceedingly delicate and pretty, and needs only to be seen to be appreciated. We predict a great future for it. In its particular color it stands alone. Exceedingly fine for forcing under glass.

Price: 1 bulb, 20 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$2.00; 25 bulbs, \$3.50; 100 bulbs, \$12.00.

1974. White King As tall as Kunderdi Glory, very rich sulphur white, splendidly ruffled, and nicely marked on lower petals.

Price: 1 bulb, 25 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$2.50; 25 bulbs, \$4.50; 100 bulbs, \$12.00.

Last year I sent for your offer of 25 bulbs of Gladiolus. I had fine success with them and the blooms were all I could wish for. This year I am sending for another 25 bulbs and a few other seeds besides. Wishing you the best of luck in this enterprise and with the promise of orders in the future, I remain,

Peace



ELYRIA, OHIO, March 8, 1916.

I sent last year for your offer of 25 bulbs of Gladiolus. I had fine success with them and the blooms were all I could wish for. This year I am sending for another 25 bulbs and a few other seeds besides. Wishing you the best of luck in this enterprise and with the promise of orders in the future, I remain,

Miss B. A. SNOW.

I sent to you last spring for 25 Gladiolus for 25 cents and received more pleasure and enjoyment from them than any flower I ever bought, so I am sending for another collection and also enclose a small seed order.

Mrs. M. A. FAXTON.

WHEATLAND, Mo., Feb. 21, 1916.

1976. Our Baker's Dozen Collection of Choicest Named Varieties

NAPOLEON. Brilliant red with markings of dark maroon.

AMERICA. Soft lavender pink, very light.

GIANT PINK. Dark, rich, velvety pink, with markings of dark red.

PRINCEPS. Very large flowers. Brilliant, scarlet-crimson with three white blotches on lower petals.

BARON HULOT. Dark rich velvety-purple. The richest and best purple.

GOLDEN QUEEN. A beautiful primrose-yellow.

PANAMA. The newest and one of the best light pinks.

MRS. FRANCIS KING. Light scarlet; very fine.

INDEPENDENCE. Brilliant rose-pink with richly marked throat.

AUGUSTA. White with lavender anthers; very fine for decorations.

PEACE. Long, straight spikes. Very large flowers.

PINK PERFECTION. The latest and best pink. Better than America or Panama.

KLONDYKE. Primrose yellow with blotch of crimson-maroon.

13 OF THE CHOICEST NAMED GLADIOLUS FOR 60 CENTS. By parcel post, prepaid. Two collections for \$1.00; five collections for \$2.00. We cannot possibly make any changes in this collection. It will always be sent exactly as listed.

1979. Darling's Petoskey Mixture A carefully selected, well-balanced mixture of Gladioli which should be planted extensively because of its great variety of color and the exceptional quality of the bulbs. Only the best bulbs of our choicest varieties are used in this mixture. Instead of its being grown as a mixture, each variety is grown by itself and the mixing is done by hand so as to insure varieties and colors being well distributed.

50 bulbs, \$1.00; 100 bulbs, \$1.75; 1,000 bulbs, \$10.00.

No orders accepted for less than 25 bulbs. If by express, 25 at 50 rates.

Mixtures under Separate Colors These mixtures are made up of only first grade bulbs of the best varieties, selected as to color. They are not grown as mixtures, but separately and hand mixed, so as to insure a great range of shades and varieties.

	NO. OF BULBS	25	50	100	1000
1982. White and Light shades.....	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$15.00	
1985. Scarlets and Reds .....	.50	1.00	1.75	10.00	
1988. Pink and Rose shades.....	.75	1.15	1.80	12.00	

1991. Gladiolus Special To encourage a larger planting of this grand flower, we will send free of charge with every order for flower seeds amounting to \$1.00, five choice bulbs of our own selection. With \$2.00, ten bulbs, and with \$5.00, twenty-five bulbs. These will not be sent unless mentioned at the time flower seed order is sent in.

1994. Gladiolus Bulblet Collection Grow Your Own Bulbs. These are the little wee fellows, about as big as a pea, from which we grow the blooming size bulbs to sell a year from now. Some few of them will bloom this year, but we will grow and make a bulb that will bloom next year. These are from our best mixtures. Most growers refuse to sell these bulblets, but we have decided to offer a limited amount of them.

Price: 150 bulbs for 25 cts; 1,000 for \$1.50; sent postpaid.

1995. Trial Ground Mixture In our trial grounds as well as in all our growing and handling, there are often one or more bulbs that get away from their marker, so that we are in doubt about what they actually are. We never take any chances on these, but immediately throw them into a lot by themselves which we call our Trial Ground Mixture. We are never positive what varieties this mixture is really made up of. But we are certain that it can contain nothing but choice kinds, as we never save any that are not. When you buy this mixture you may be satisfied that you are receiving more than your money's worth, and at the same time you stand a good chance of receiving single bulbs that will be worth more than you pay for 100 of the collection. Here is a good chance for speculation.

Price: 25 bulbs, 50 cts.; 50 bulbs, \$1.00; 100 bulbs, \$1.75; 1000 bulbs, \$10.00; by mail, postpaid.

1997. SPECIAL, SPECIAL. 25 Blooming Bulbs for 25 Cents

These bulbs are of medium size, but will surely bloom the first year. Being young bulbs, the spikes of flowers will not be as long, but the blooms will be larger and brighter-colored than those grown from older bulbs. They are not refuse stock, but are made up out of some of our choicest varieties.

Price: 25 bulbs for 25 cts., postage paid. Don't miss this bargain.

1998. Gladioli from Seed Very few amateurs have the patience to raise blooming bulbs from the seed, for the reason that while a few will bloom in a small way the first year, it usually takes two growing seasons to bring the bulbs to blooming size. Those who have the little time it takes to devote to this work, and have a true love for flowers in their hearts, will feel richly repaid for their trouble. It is from the seed that all new varieties come. Each tiny seed will produce a flower different from the other, and none of them will be like the flower from which the seed was taken. The many beautiful flowers produced from a small sowing of seed, many of which prove to be very choice and valuable, is truly very enchanting.

Seed: Pkt., 10 cts.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 6, 1916.

Your catalog received, and I at once sat down and made a small order for seeds, and in hunting for the envelope I found this letter of yours. As I always do as I am bid, I write to tell you how very pleased I have always been with the seeds and bulbs which I have received from your house.

Gladiolus which I bought from you several years ago are all still growing right where they were planted the day they came and this past year the spikes of bloom were fully five feet in height and the flowers larger than ever before.

MRS. E. D. TAYLOR.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1916.

My neighbor, Mrs. Pfahl, sent in my name to you and I received one of your 1915 catalogs, but did not pay very much attention to it until her Gladiolus began to bloom. She had 25 of your Specials and they were fine. I asked her where she got them and she told me from Darling's. I told her I must send for some radish seed. If they are like the Gladiolus they must be good. That is how I sent that order. I am sending for more seed and Gladiolus. My sister-in-law is going to send for seeds and Gladiolus. I told her how good your radish seed were.

Mrs. V. Boss.

WARSAW, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1915.

Was really pleased with results obtained by planting your seeds last spring, so am ordering again. Napoleon Gladiolus is a peach. Every one liked it. Late Petoskey potatoes did fine. Are an ideal potato. Early Bird is a dandy. Yields better here than the Early Petoskey, but a little later. Am sending you a little photo of my vegetables grown from your seeds. Also shows both kinds of potatoes.

E. C. NEW.



A Field of Burnham's Early Dent Corn

TRUE NORTHERN GROWN SEED CORN

We have never had as good corn in Northern Michigan as we had in 1916. The season was just right for quick growth and proper maturing. Many crops that the writer saw were fully as good as is usually seen in the "corn belt." We saw many crops, of late varieties, that were a great surprise to us. Varieties that had never matured here, came to perfect maturity, and will make the best of seed.

This enables us to offer our customers corn of the highest vitality, that we positively know, was Northern Grown. We do not have to take any one's word for it. We have a good supply of all varieties and the most of them we can furnish either shelled or on the cob.

All the corn sold by us, unless otherwise specified, is grown especially for us in the north, as far north, in fact, as the particular variety will grow and properly mature. This insures extreme earliness and strong vitality, which is of most vital importance to the northern farmer. Our customers rely on all seed bought of us as being exactly as represented. Every lot is thoroughly tested before we offer it for sale, so that we absolutely know that it is all right. We also advise our customers to order early so as to have time to test it for themselves and be doubly sure, and if they do not find it all right in every respect, we ask that they return it to us at our expense, for we cannot afford to have our customers plant seeds with which they are not entirely satisfied. However, corn must be returned within ten days of the time it is received. This gives plenty of time in which to test it, and is better for all concerned than to have it stringing along indefinitely.

Some purchasers who live in the corn belt, where corn grows very large, have found fault with the size of our corn seed. To these we will say, that you must take into consideration that our corn is grown in the far north where it does not make the growth it does farther south and the grains are not as large, but you may take this same grain and plant it in the south and it will produce larger and better grain than will seed of the same variety that is grown in the south.

Insist on having the best seed corn, regardless of cost. The difference in cost between good and poor seed is too small to consider when compared with results. There is no question but that corn of good vitality pays big, regardless of what it costs. Neither is there any question but that it pays big to plant seed corn from the north. It has stronger vitality and will produce more and better corn under similar conditions than will southern grown seed.

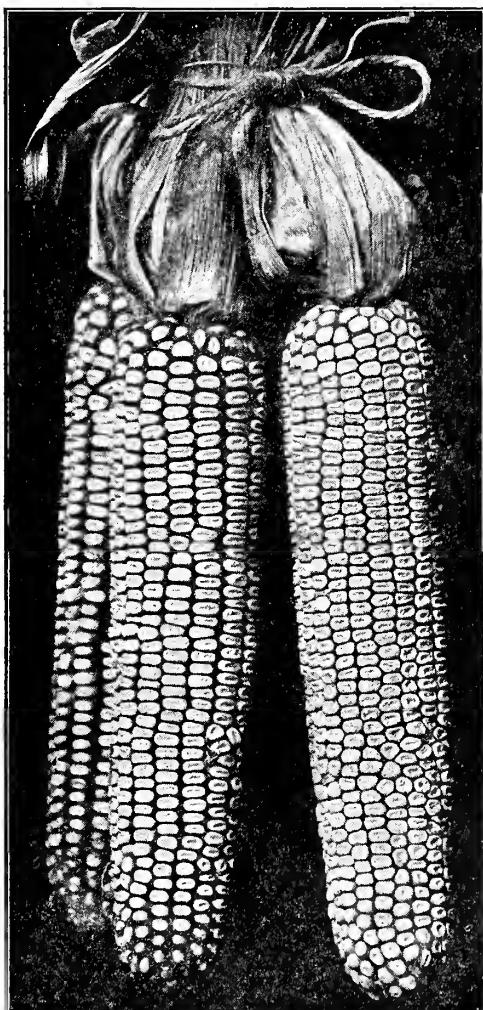
All Corn is sent by Freight or Express at purchaser's expense, unless money is sent with which to prepay charges.

NOTICE: The prices on corn and other field seeds, quoted in this catalog, are those prevailing at the time the catalog goes to the printers (Nov. 15). We cannot very well set prices at this time for the whole year. Therefore, these prices are subject to market changes. When seeds in this department are wanted, we advise writing for our WEEKLY PRICE LIST, which we will gladly mail on request.

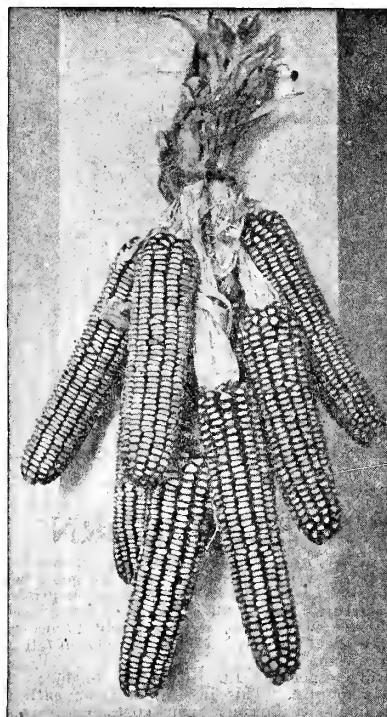
2000. Burnham's Early Dent

THE EARLIEST DENT CORN THAT GROWS

Burnham's Early Dent is a selected strain of White Cap Yellow Dent, and is the result of years of work by one of Michigan's best corn experts. We purchased the seed from Mr. Burnham when he retired from active work and left his farm. Since that time we have endeavored to keep it up to his standard. We offered it for the first time in 1909. Since that time we have sold all we could grow, and have never been able to keep enough ahead for planting a large acreage. What we have sold has been sold in small quantities so that we have succeeded in distributing it very thoroughly and extensively. Although we have always offered to refund money paid for this corn if it did not prove as described, we have never had a person ask for his money back, but instead have had hundreds of letters from purchasers who have been more than satisfied.



Burnham's Early Dent



White Cap Yellow Dent

Dent corn is fourteen to sixteen-rowed, and its very type expresses earliness and vigor. It is a suitable corn to plant in any section of our northern States where corn will mature at all.

Price, shelled: Qt., 40 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express: Qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00; 2½ bu. or more, \$2.90 per bushel.

Ear Corn: Bu., 70 lbs., \$3.25.

2006. White Cap Yellow Dent

This corn has been greatly appreciated by farmers here in the north, as it is such a heavy yielder of both fodder and corn. The stalks grow about 8 feet in height, while the ears are always a good size; and no matter how unfavorable the season, whether it be wet or dry, this corn will always produce at least a good average yield. It is a strong grower and roots very deeply, having sufficient vigor to produce a good crop of corn even on thin, poor soil, which is not adapted for growing corn. The large size, handsome ears, are solidly packed with kernels of good average size, the exposed surface of which is white, while the sides of the kernels are yellow. Our White Cap Yellow

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Ask for Special Weekly Price List and Samples

2007. Minnesota No. 13 Corn Extra Early Yellow Dent. The commanding points of excellence which place Minnesota No. 13 at the head of all yellow varieties for northern planting are: its earliness, its enormous productiveness, its adaptability to a great variety of soils and climates. The ears are of handsome appearance, bearing 16 to 20 rows of bright, rich yellow, smooth, wedge-shaped kernels packed closely on the cob from butt to tip. The ears average eight inches in length and are borne usually two on a stalk.

Minnesota No. 13 thoroughly matures in 90 days when planted on favorable soil and in a good location, but 95 to 100 days places it out of danger under average conditions. A variety of corn which will show such valuable characteristics is an acquisition on any farm, especially for planting in the north where early frosts are common.

Many varieties fail to do well when subjected to new conditions or require several years to become acclimated. Minnesota No. 13 corn, however, will thrive and produce abundantly on most any soil and will do remarkably well under adverse conditions when other varieties would fail entirely. The stalks grow to a height of seven feet, and being leafy make excellent and very nutritious fodder.

Price, shelled: Qt., 30 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express, at purchaser's expense: Qt., 20 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.25; 2½ bu. or more, \$2.15 per bu.

2009. Minnesota King

(Half Dent)

Taking into consideration earliness, size of ear, and yield, we consider Minnesota King one of the most valuable of the early varieties. We grow a large acreage of it every year, and always get good yields. There are early varieties that under the most favorable conditions will yield as much as Minnesota King, but take it year after year we do not believe there is another variety that will yield as well.

Minnesota King is a cross between an early dent and an early flint corn. The ears are of a fair size, with eight rows of broad yellow kernels half way between flint and dent. The stalks will average nearly eight feet in height, possessing a remarkably healthy and vigorous constitution, enabling it to withstand all extremes in weather, so that it continues to grow and mature under

Burnham's Early Dent grows to a height of 7 or 8 feet, makes a strong, vigorous growth, roots deep, and is not liable to fall down. There are practically no "suckers," but there is always an abundance of rank, rich green foliage, making it very desirable for fodder. In height and strength of growth it will compare very favorably with any of the late dents which will not ripen outside of the "corn belt."

Burnham's Early Dent produces unusually large ears for an early corn. They average nine inches in length, have from twelve to sixteen rows of grain, and are well filled out at both butt and tip. They hold their size well out to the tip, and will yield more shelled corn to the basket than any other corn we have ever grown. The illustration on page 67 was taken from a photograph and shows the corn exactly as it is. All will admit that it is a very wonderful corn that will produce ears like this three hundred miles north of the corn belt, where dent corn is not usually supposed to ripen at all.

Burnham's Early Dent always outyields all other dent varieties in this locality. We know a good many will claim we are exaggerating regarding this corn, but we assure you we are not. We admit we are enthusiastic about it, justly so, we think, but every word we have said about it is the truth. It will cost you but little to test it for yourself. We wish you would. If you do and find that we have misrepresented it in any way, we will gladly refund any money paid for seed.

Price, shelled: Qt., 40 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express: Qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00; 2½ bu. or more, \$2.90 per bushel.

Ear Corn: Bu., 70 lbs., \$3.25.



Minnesota No. 13

conditions that would render any other corn a failure. It appears to have a faculty of growing under adverse circumstances, and is just the corn for wet, cold weather.

Price, shelled: Qt., 40 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.85; 2½ bu. or more, \$2.75 per bushel.

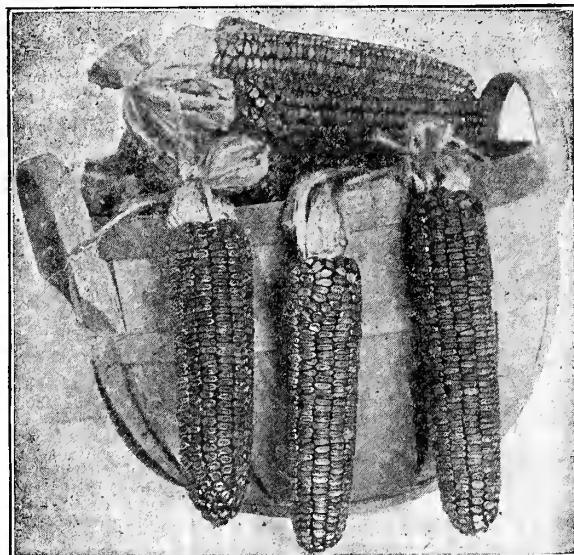
2012. Improved Pride of the North

The old, well-known standard early sixteen-rowed yellow dent corn. A strictly 90-day corn. Can be successfully grown as far north as any dent corn. It is very hardy, ears very uniform, measuring from eight to ten inches. Cob red and very small. Kernels long and closely set. Stalks six to eight feet, strong and excellent for fodder, often bearing two and sometimes three full-sized ears. Produces an enormous amount of shelled corn for the amount of cob. An exceedingly prolific and desirable variety for the north.

Price, shelled: Qt., 40 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.85; 2½ bu. or more, \$2.75 per bushel.

Ear Corn: Bu. (70 lbs), \$3.00.



Improved Pride of the North

Ask for Special Weekly Price List and Samples

2015. King of the Earlies Dent

The ears are medium in length, cob very small, closely set with small deep kernels, very rich with oil and starch. Color, bright yellow. The stalks grow from six to eight feet in height, and are thickly covered with leaves close to the ground, yielding a large amount of excellent fodder, unsurpassed in feeding qualities. King of the earlies can be depended upon to mature a very heavy crop of first-class corn in the northern part of Wisconsin, Minnesota, or Michigan. Our stock of it is carefully selected every year from the earliest and best ears, making it as nearly perfect as possible, and is unsurpassed in uniformity of type.

Price, shelled: Qt., 35 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.75; 2½ bu. or more, \$2.65 per bushel.

16. Reid's Yellow Dent

This is most excellent variety of yellow dent corn, and is recommended by some as being an early maturing variety, but it is not, although a medium, requiring from 110 to 120 days to mature, dependent upon weather conditions, but can always be relied upon to ripen as far north as the first tier of counties in Michigan and has often matured and produced good crops as far north as the southern Minnesota line, but to do this requires favorable weather conditions for corn to mature. It is a splendid variety of corn, and owing to its pure breeding and perfect ears, it has won a very large number of premiums and prizes at county institutes, state and national corn shows; it is one of the leading standard varieties and stands among the best all-round purpose yellow dent corn grown.

Our stock of this corn is extra choice, having been grown from absolutely pure seed, and we have made careful selection of the most choice ears, so we know our seed cannot fail to please the most particular or critical buyer of seed corn.

Description: It is a handsome yellow color, smooth deep kernel, medium-sized ears, very uniform in looks and appearance, rows close together and very compact and of great solidity, and a most beautiful corn; is also a very rich, nutritious corn for feeding purposes. You will make no mistake in planting liberally of it anywhere south of Michigan.

Price, shelled: Qt., 30 cts., by mail, postpaid.

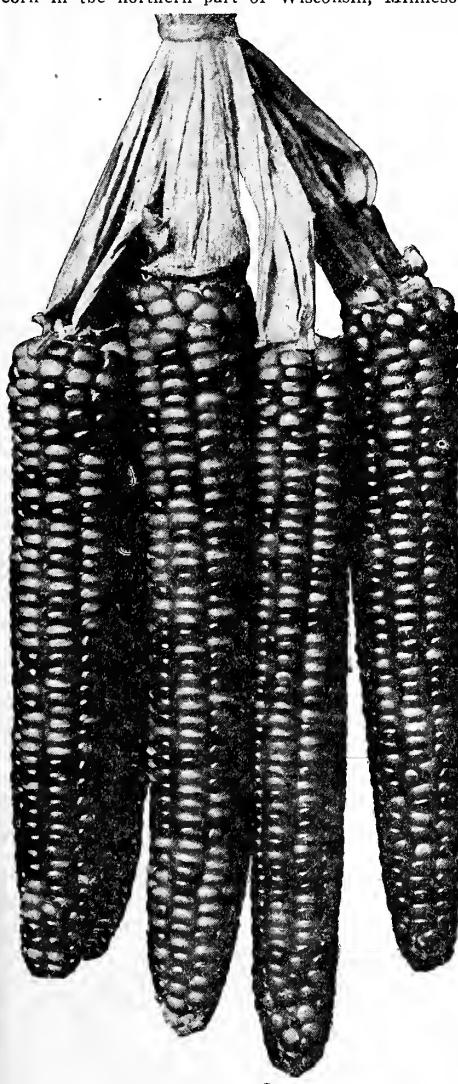
By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.10; 2½ bu. or more, \$2.00 per bushel.

2021. Squaw

POSITIVELY THE EARLIEST CORN THAT GROWS

In 1906 Squaw Corn was ripe in Michigan 70 days from planting. It is a flint corn with very peculiar coloring—blue, black, purple, red, yellow, and white all mixed together. With all its outside coloring, it is extremely white inside, and is splendid for flour and meal. In fact, it is the corn from which the Indians used to grind their meal. It is the corn from which all the other varieties were originated. Many people prefer it for cooking to any of the improved strains. It is also first-class for fodder, being extensively planted for that purpose on account of the abundant foliage that it bears. It is a great yielder, yielding more per acre than any other flint variety.

We never saw better corn any place than our 1914 field of Squaw corn. Although it was not planted until May 25, and we had a very cold, wet season, it was fully matured and ready to cut by the 15th of September. It was planted on low, cold



Squaw Corn



Canada Smut Nose

more extensively than any other in the north. It will mature farther north than any other corn we know of, excepting Squaw Corn. The stalks grow from seven to eight feet high, are quite leafy, and as it "suckers" quite freely, it makes a great corn for fodder. It always yields well, always one ear and often two ears to the stalk. The ears are eight-rowed, and measure from ten to thirteen inches long, well filled to the end. The grain is yellow with splashes of red at the end of the ear. As the cob is very small, Smut Nose will shell a very high percentage of grain.

Price, shelled: Qt., 40 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00; 2½ bu. or more, \$2.90 per bushel.

Ear Corn: Bu. (70 lbs.), \$3.25.

2030. Sanford's White Flint

The handsomest of all flints. The great feature of this variety is the large grain and small cob it produces. If an ear be broken, you wonder that it is possible for so small a cob to hold and nourish so much grain. The ears are twelve to fifteen inches long, smooth and symmetrical. Kernels are broad and flinty, and white in color. White Flint makes a very sturdy and vigorous growth, with a great abundance of broad, succulent leaves, and is of great value for fodder and silage as well as grain. We consider this the finest of the flints. While it is not quite as early as Smut Nose, White Flint is a close second.

Price, shelled: Qt., 40 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.85; 2½ bu. or more, \$2.75 per bushel.

2032. White Smut Nose

or "WHITE BLAZE." Very similar to Canada Smut Nose, except that the ears are a little larger and the grain is white. It has the same red markings on the end of the ear, and is a very little earlier. The stalks are very strong, with strong rooting, so that it is not inclined to lop over. It grows from eight to nine feet high. There is plenty of rich foliage, well down to the ground, but it is not inclined to sucker. A heavy producer of both grain and fodder; one of the best varieties for the farmer's own use, especially in the north, as it is as early as the earliest.

Price, shelled: Qt., 30 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00; 2½ bu. or more, \$2.90 per bushel.

Ask for Special Weekly Price List and Samples

ENSILAGE AND FODDER CORN

The demand for good fodder corn has increased almost beyond belief; in fact, away beyond the supply, so that a great deal of inferior seed has been sold for this purpose. We are giving this branch of our business particular attention, and are selling all the seed we can grow. Our Fodder Corn seed has pleased our customers beyond our expectations. Many of them have written us that it has produced earlier, better, and more abundantly than seed purchased elsewhere.

Our Fodder Corn is just as carefully selected as any of our seed corn, and is just as good in every respect, excepting that it is not graded as carefully. It has just as much vitality, will produce just as much corn, but it will not be as true to type.

2036. Giant Red Cob Ensilage

Greatest of all Fodder Varieties. This is a pure white corn with red cob, which grows very large, often yielding as high as 45 tons of fodder per acre. It is sweet, tender, and juicy, and furnishes more nourishment than any other variety. No dairy farmer should be without it. It can be fed green or made into silage, or cured and stacked. Drill in rows 3½ feet apart, ½ bushel of seed per acre, or more if a large amount of leafy fodder is desired with smaller growth of stalk.

Price: Pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.00; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.90 per bushel; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

BILLINGS, MONT., Feb. 8, 1916.

I wish to state to you that my dealings with your firm have been perfectly satisfying in every way. The Minnesota King Corn I bought of you in 1910 produced and matured far above my expectations, as it was the driest year I have seen since I have been in Montana, and that is nine years. I am expecting another dry season this year and I want some more seed from you. Your other seeds were surely nice, but dry weather will get the best sometimes. Hoping you a long and successful business, I remain,

DAVID ROBINSON.

BURBANK, OHIO, Jan. 10, 1916.

I received your catalog and have no fault to find with your seeds. They are all right. I got some Late Petoskey potatoes and found them just as you said they would be. I got corn of you two years ago and there is no better corn around here. It gets ripe where others don't.

C. A. DUELL.

2039. Pride Fodder This is practically the same as our Improved Pride of the North, excepting that it has not been butted, tipped, or graded, but is just a good selected lot of corn as it comes from the sheller. It is just as carefully selected as any of our corn, and will show just as high percentage of germination. A great many prefer this smaller-growing corn for fodder to the large, rank-growing, southern varieties for the following reasons: It is more easily handled, either with binder or by hand; it matures earlier and gives more fully developed ears; it is more easily cured; the smaller stalks make finer and richer fodder; the fodder is more easily handled when putting through the shredder, and the stalks make better manure when fed whole. It will produce just as many tons of feed to the acre as will the larger kinds.

Price: Pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.00; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.90 per bushel; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

2042. Evergreen Sweet Fodder Corn All varieties of sweet corn possess very much more "sugar" than any feed sort, and this being the most important constituent, it necessarily follows that the corn holding this in greatest quantity has the greatest net value. Evergreen Sweet Fodder grows much taller than the Early Sweet Fodder, and makes well-formed but not matured ears, in almost any part of the Northwest. Drill 1½ to 2 bushels to the acre.

Price, shelled: Pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00; 2½ bu. or more, \$2.90 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

2045. SPECIAL PREPAID OFFER

An Acre of Corn for \$1.50

We will send eight pounds of seed corn, enough to plant an acre, any variety we catalog, to any place east of the Rocky Mountains, for \$1.50, all charges paid. For places west of the mountains send 20 cents more to pay extra charges. This will give you an acre of good corn and a good start with pure seed. This offer applies to eight pounds of one variety only, and cannot be made up of two or more varieties.

Ask for Special Weekly Price List and Samples

SEED GRAIN—All Northern Michigan Grown



A Field of White Kherson Oats

OATS

We can and do grow just as fine oats here in Northern Michigan as can be grown any place in the world. We don't have to send to Canada or the British Northwest to get good seed, for we can grow better here at home. We sent and got some of the much-advertised Canadian seed several years ago, just to see what it was like and what it would do over here. We must say that we were greatly disappointed in every respect, for from what had been said about these oats we expected to see something very wonderful. In the first place the seed was not nearly as good as our own. It was not as large or heavy, nor as white, and in order to make it look large and plump it had been clipped, greatly damaging it for seed purposes. In the field it did not grow as strong as our own seed, and it was badly mixed with other varieties, and did not yield nearly as well.

Although we have never seen any smut in our oats, we treat all of our seed so that it is entirely free from that disease. The seed being so carefully graded for so many years, only the largest and best being sown, it is very large, white, and heavy.

Taking all these advantages into consideration, we feel that our oats are worth far more for planting than the oats usually offered for that purpose. Instead of asking more for them, we really ask less. We are satisfied with a decent profit on them, and while it costs us just as much to grow our oats as it does the other fellow, we do not consider them worth what they ask for theirs.

Anyway, don't buy your seed oats until you write and have us send you a sample of ours. Compare them with the other fellow's. We will bet that you will say that ours is the best. If you will do this, we are sure that we will have the pleasure of sending you your seed oats.

FAIR HAVEN, Vt., March 6, 1916.

I have just been reading your letter over and I can say that there is no reason for not ordering more, only that I keep putting it off until it is too late and then buy here. I will enclose an order for ten bushels of White Kherson Oats. Please ship them as soon as possible as freight is so slow.

The Squaw Corn that I had from you last year yielded well, 120 bu. to the acre.

ETHOL H. ENOS.

NOTICE: The prices on oats and other field seeds, quoted in this catalog, are those prevailing at the time the catalog goes to the printers, Nov. 15th. We cannot very well set prices this early in the season for the whole year. Therefore, these prices are subject to market changes. They may be lower or higher at planting time. We advise asking for our weekly price list of field seeds, at the time you wish to buy. We will gladly mail it on request.

3000. Regenerated Swedish Select Oats "THE BEST AMERICAN OAT." There has been so much written about "Regenerated" grains that it is hardly necessary for us to say, that to regenerate a grain simply means to go back to the beginning and breed up or build up the variety just as was done when it was first originated.

This is what has been done with the Regenerated Swedish Select Oat. It is simply the old Swedish Select Oat bred up from the beginning just as was done when it was first originated. In it we have the Swedish Select Oat restored to its original purity and vitality. In fact, we believe that we have even a better oat than we had in the first place, which is saying a good deal, for we have always claimed that the old strain of Swedish Select could not be beaten.

This splendid oat originated in Sweden, from where it was imported into Russia, and the original seed was brought from Russia to this country in 1898 by Professor Carleton of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The next year the Wisconsin Experiment Station secured these oats from Washington, D. C., with several other varieties for trial. They have been grown on the University plats for several years under the supervision of Prof. R. A. Moore, and during all that time have been carefully tested and compared with thirty-six other varieties. Professor Moore says:

"We have found them the most satisfactory of all varieties tested. On the experimental plats the oat yielded exceptionally well, having a stiff straw, light hull, and weighing 36 to 40 pounds per measured bushel. The Swedish Select Oats (Wisconsin No. 4) seem especially adapted to high, well-drained land, and the best results are secured from clay loam soils. The great root development is one of the characteristics of the Swedish Oats which enables the plant to resist drought better than any other variety tested. The straw is coarse and is noted for its stiffness and power to resist lodging."

We grow all our Swedish Select Oats right here on our own farms. The fields are carefully watched, and if any weed or grain appears that would damage the crop for seed purposes, it is pulled out and destroyed. For this reason, our seed oats are perfectly free from Canada thistles, wild mustard, and other weeds, which is more than can be said about some oats we have seen sold for seed purposes.

We well remember one lot in particular, that being run through a fanning mill, yielded fully half a pound of fine mustard seed to the bushel. We know that you do not want to sow this kind of seed, and we will guarantee that you will not if you purchase your seed of us. We have been selecting and grading the seed we sow for so many years that we now have a strain of Swedish Select that excels anything we have ever seen.

Prices of Swedish Select Oats: Pk., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.00; 5 bu., 90 cts. per bu.; 10 bu. or more, 85 cts. per bushel.

3003. Silver Mine As Good as the Best.

We have said very little about the Swedish Select oat that cannot truthfully be said about Silver Mine. From our own experience on our own farms, we really do not know which is better. We have kept very close tab on both of them. If either one has excelled in any way, the Swedish Select has averaged a little the heavier to the measured bushel, although the Silver Mine has yielded just as many measured bushels to the acre. This advantage might be reversed if the oats were sown in a different locality or under different conditions. The only way for a person to decide is to sow a few of each and compare them.

The Silver Mine and Swedish Select grow very much alike, ripen at the same time, and the seed is very similar, excepting that Silver Mine is free from awns. The seed of Silver Mine is very long, plump, white, and full of meat. It always yields very heavily, and is unusually exempt from disease. The seed we offer this season was grown under the same conditions as our Swedish Select, and is simply perfect. Write for a free sample. Prices same as Swedish Select.

3004. WHITE KHERSON OAT

While this is the second year we have offered this wonderful new oat to our customers, it is not a stranger to us for we have thoroughly tested it on our own farms and find that it is just as wonderful as is claimed by its originators.

Our crops of this variety were not grown on good oat ground in 1915, but in spite of this drawback they averaged more than 50 bushels to the acre. On account of the soil being poor the straw was short and it did not look as though there would be very many oats. You can imagine our surprise when we came to thresh them. This is just as it always has been with this variety. While the seed is rather small, it is solid and plump, a lot of them to a head, and they always thresh out more than is expected.

We find it an excellent oat for rich, heavy land, that is likely to produce too much straw and lodge. The straw of our White Kherson oat is unusually stiff and stands up under conditions that will cause other oats to lodge badly.

As we said before, the seed is rather small and at first disappointing. Upon examination you will find that it is all meat and that a measured bushel will weigh more than almost any other variety. It is the weight and number of bushels to the acre that counts with the farmer. You have both of these in our white Kherson Oat, as in no other oat.

As the name indicates, the seed is white. On account of our unfavorable harvesting season our seed of this variety is not as white as usual, but it is perfect in other respects.

This oat is also very early. Our fields in 1915 were harvested before any other varieties were near ready for cutting and weeks ahead of some fields. This earliness is a good thing for the farmer, for the reason that every day he can cut off from the growing season of any crop, reduces the danger of loss from weather and insects just that much.

We believe that we have a great addition to our oat family in our White Kherson. We advise farmers who want a first-class, white, early, sure-cropping oat to sow heavily of it. You cannot make a mistake.

Prices of White Kherson Oats: Pk., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.00; 5 bu., 90 cts. per bu.; 10 bu. or more, 85 cts. per bu.

Ask for Special Weekly Price List and Samples

SPRING WHEAT

3006. Macaroni, or Durum Kubanka No. 5639. There are many kinds of Kubanka Durum Wheat, but No. 5639 is the one that is recommended by the Agricultural Department of Washington as being the best. This is the kind we are offering, the seed from which it was grown having been originally procured from that department.

Durum wheat is particularly adapted to dry and semi-arid districts, being extremely resistant of drought, the attack of fungus pests, rust, and smut, always furnishing an excellent hard grain. Enormous yields of Durum Wheat are reported, in some instances reaching 80 bushels per acre.

The grains are rather large, very hard and glossy, often translucent, yellowish white in color, occasionally inclining to a reddish color. It grows rather tall, with broad, smooth leaves of a peculiar whitish color. The heads are compactly formed and are bearded. In our northern and northwestern States, Macaroni Wheat should be sown in the spring. Where the winters are mild, however, as they are south of the 35th parallel of this country (Kansas and further south), it can be grown to the best advantage as winter wheat. The grain being very large and not stooling very heavily, 1½ to 2 bushels of seed are required per acre.

Price: Pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.75; 2½ bu., \$2.70 per bu.; 5 bu. or more, \$2.65 per bushel, sacks included.

3007. Minnesota No. 163 Fife Spring Wheat

A variety of hard Fife Wheat originated by the Minnesota Experiment Station. Careful selection, crossing, and thorough preparation of the seed bed have been the main factors in its improvement. In comparison with old standard varieties of wheat, the Minnesota No. 163 Fife is far ahead in every respect; in yield as well as in quality, the berry being larger and containing a much higher percentage of gluten. It is a wheat with greater vigor and vitality than the older sorts, for which reason it also has more resistance against rust, smut, and blight. It grows a stiff, strong straw and stands up well under all circumstances. Through careful growing and proper selection of our seed stock, we have kept up the Minnesota No. 163 Fife in its original purity, vigor, and productiveness.

Price: Pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.50; 2½ bu., \$2.45 per bu.; 5 bu. or more at \$2.40 per bushel, sacks included.

WINTER WHEAT

3009. Brubaker Introduced by us in 1909, since which time we have sold thousands of bushels scattered over every State that grows winter wheat, and we have never received a complaint that it is not just exactly as we represent it to be. Our 1913 Brubaker wheat, on our own farms, yielded over 35 bushels to the acre and the seed certainly was very fine.

The Brubaker is a beardless wheat, with long, straight heads often measuring 4½ inches long. The grain is large and plump, as hard as flint, and makes the very best of flour. The straw is very stiff, matures very early, and has never been known to be the least affected by blight or rust. The Brubaker is by far the best winter wheat grown in the north, and always brings a premium above market price at our mills.

Price: Pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.75; 2½ bu., \$2.70 per bu.; 5 bu. or more, \$2.65 per bu., sacks included.

3010. Minnesota 169 Blue Stem Wheat

This is the origination of Professor Hays of the Minnesota Experiment Station, and like the Minnesota 163 Fife Wheat, it is certainly a great credit to him. In originating this variety the Experiment Station not only obtained a pure and true Blue Stem variety, but also one of the

heaviest yielders ever offered. On account of developing such strong and vigorous-growing plants, the chaff enclosing the grain is much thicker and firmer than on most other wheat, for which reason it is not as easily affected by rust and blight as other kinds. It is also free from smut which sometimes does such great damage to common varieties. It has been proved that of all the spring wheat varieties the Minnesota 169 Blue Stem stands at the head, not only in yield, but also in quality. The grain is always nice and plump, flinty and almost transparent. Everybody who has seen a field of this Wheat with ears well developed, has to admit that it is the most perfect and the best of all the wheat varieties.

Price: Pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.75; 2½ bu., \$2.70 per bu.; 10 bu., \$2.65 per bu.; sacks included.

ASK FOR SPECIAL WEEKLY PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES

BUCKWHEAT

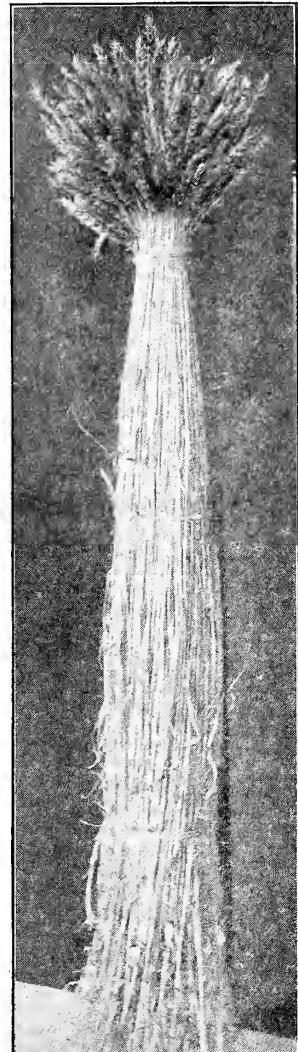
Being located as we are right in the midst of the greatest buckwheat-growing section in the world, our seed is of the very best quality.

Buckwheat is mostly used for filling fields remaining unplanted after the middle of June. It is well to bear in mind that on the worn-out soils a plowed-under buckwheat field is a great soil fertilizer and improver. Sow 25 pounds per acre.

3012. Silver Hull Buckwheat

This valuable variety originated abroad and is a decided improvement on the old black or gray sort. It is early, remains longer in bloom than other sorts. A fine variety for honey bees. The grain is of a beautiful light gray color, and has a thin husk. Millers prefer Silver Hull, there being less waste and it makes whiter, better, and more nutritious flour than other varieties. Silver Hull is more productive and the grain meets with a more ready sale, bringing higher prices than the Japanese. Under favorable conditions it will yield 40 to 50 bushels per acre.

Price: Pk., 55 cts.; bu., \$1.50; 2½ bu., \$1.40 per bu.; 10 bu., \$1.35 per bu.



Brubaker Wheat



Silver Hull Buckwheat

3015. Japanese Buckwheat Entirely distinct from all other varieties. It has the advantage of remaining for some time in bloom and produces seed earlier. On this account it can be grown farther north. It resists drought and blight very well. The seed is rich dark brown in color and larger than Silver Hull. As much as forty bushels to the acre have been harvested of this variety making it very profitable to raise.

Price: Pk., 55 cts.; bu., \$1.50; 2½ bu., \$1.40 per bu.; 10 bu., \$1.35 per bu.

BARLEY

3018. White Hulless Barley No Beards or Hulls. Great for Feed. White Hulless is different from any other barley. The grain looks like wheat. It is almost as heavy as wheat, equal to wheat in feeding value and will yield nearly twice as much. It succeeds in all barley-growing regions, and also in sections where common barley is not grown at all. It is very early, thus making a splendid nurse crop for seeding with clover; is entirely beardless, with soft straw, splendid for feed. Many farmers cut it for a hay crop. It yields as high as 60 bushels per acre, and for feeding value it is not surpassed by any other grain. Sow in spring, 1½ bushels per acre, and treat just as you would any other kind of barley. Specially fine for poultry and for grinding for hogs.

Price: Pk., \$1.25; bu., \$2.00; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.90 per bushel. Free sample on application.

3024. Oderbrucker Barley First introduced into the United States from the Agricultural Experiment Station at Guelph, Ontario, Canada. Bred and disseminated at the Wisconsin Agricultural College by Prof. R. A. Moore, who claims it is the greatest barley in the country for feeding and malting purposes. It and Mandscheuri have held the record for many years for the heaviest yielding varieties. It is bearded, and in manner of growth similar to Mandscheuri, but the straw is somewhat stronger and stiffer, and will stand up on the richest ground. Will not rust and is free from smut.

Price Pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$1.50; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.40 per bushel.

3026. Beardless Barley The strong feature distinguishing the Beardless Barley is its freedom from the troublesome beard, common to all other varieties except the Improved White Hulless, for it is absolutely without beard. It is on this account not only much more agreeable to handle in threshing than other Barleys, but it is much safer and better to feed to livestock. As a fattening agent for swine, Beardless Barley is particularly valuable. It is frequently used in succotash mixtures on account of the absence of beards, and in pastures where swine are allowed to feed will be found especially valuable. Very scarce.

Price: Pk., 60 cts.; bu., \$1.70; 2 bu., sufficient for one acre, \$1.60 per bu.; 10 bu., \$1.55 per bu.

Ask for Special Weekly Price List and Samples

3027. Manshury Barley This spindly six-rowed barley was first recommended to American farmers by Prof. W. A. Henry, director of the Wisconsin Experiment Station. It soon became a great favorite, and is now the most reliable variety of barley grown in large quantities throughout the Northwest. It is early, grows very vigorous and strong, bearing long, well-filled heads of plump grain. The strong root system and long stiff straw have always been characteristic of this barley, and in yield it has been wonderfully satisfactory.

As in the case of the Oderbrucker, the original seed of Manshury was obtained outside of the United States, the Manshury coming from Russia. For some years it out-yielded at the Wisconsin Station farm thirty-seven other varieties, and in some cases doubled the yield of the common sort. Without question this barley has been worth millions of dollars to the farmers of the Northwest. This is a barley which will be found reliable in every respect. Its high feeding quality, combined with its value as a malting barley and its reliability as to yield, places it in the front rank.

Price: Pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$1.50; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.40 per bushel.

3028. DARLING'S SIX-ROWED BARLEY A STRICTLY NORTHERN MICHIGAN PRODUCT. We take great pride in this barley, considering, as we do, that it is almost our own origination. Many years ago we had an unusually fine field of Manshury barley. The yield was very heavy. The grain was the best we had ever seen, plump, heavy, bright, and perfect.

This field of barley was the foundation of our present Six-Rowed Barley. Taking it as a starter we have selected, rogued, and graded each year since. Each year we have selected the very best seed we had, from our best field. This we cleaned and recleaned, until only the very best grains were left. This we used for our own planting. Each season the fields were gone over and every head that was not right, was pulled out and destroyed.

Now we believe that we have the best strain of barley in existence. It matures about the same time as Manshury, excepting that when sown south, it will be earlier, on account of the seed being Northern Grown. It is a very stiff strawed, heavy yielding variety, always yielding, with us, more than any other variety. The grain is very plump and heavy and when properly harvested and cured, very bright and handsome. For the general farmer no barley will be as satisfactory or pay as well.

Price: Pk., \$1.00; bu., \$1.75; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.65 per bushel.

3030. SPELTZ, or Emmer Speltz has now been grown in the United States in a large way for several years, and each succeeding season not only emphasizes its value, but sees its production increasing to an enormous extent. It is found to be adapted to a wide range of soil and climate, to resist extremes of weather, to be of superior feeding value, and to yield so much more heavily than oats and barley as to insure its increasing popularity and its eventual place among the leading and standard cereal crops of the world. Those who have not grown Speltz should not let another season go by without giving it a place, and an important place, too, on their farms.

Speltz is unhesitatingly recommended for growing in the extreme Northern States of this country, also in the semi-arid districts farther south, and it should also be grown in all other sections of the United States. It makes a well-balanced feed for horses, cattle, or hogs, as the large hull gives it the lightness of oats while the double kernel furnishes a rich meal much like ground rye. Professor Wilson of the South Dakota Experiment Station, in a careful experiment with feeding calves, found Speltz worth 40 per cent more than corn, pound for pound. Sow about 2½ bushels.

Cultivation. In method of cultivation this is probably the least exacting of all cereals. It should be sown very early, and this can safely be done as it is not easily harmed by severe frosts.

Price: Pk., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.00; 2½ bu. or more, 90 cts. per bushel. Write for free sample.

RYE

3033. Earliest Spring A BOON TO THE FARMER. It is a very profitable crop to grow, seldom yielding less than 45 bushels per acre, and often 60. It can be sown very late in the spring, after other grain is all sown. It does not grow quite as tall as winter rye, but yields just as well. Straw grows about 5½ feet high, is strong and not liable to lodge. Grain is plump and white, and cannot be told from the best winter rye. Our seed is home-grown on our own farms, and is full of northern life and vim. We call particular attention to the fact that we offer genuine Spring Rye. Many have been disappointed in receiving Winter Rye as a spring variety and we wish to emphasize the fact that we sell the genuine Spring Rye, sown in the spring and harvested the same season.

Price: Pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$1.75; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.70 per bushel. Free sample on application.

3036. Winter Rye The value of Winter Rye is becoming more apparent every year. It is much harder than wheat, and can be grown on a greater variety of soils,

I received my seed Speltz in good condition, and must say it is fine seed. Last year I ordered 1½ bushels of Speltz and threshed 78 bushels. Wishing you every success, I am,

JAMES W. HOWARD.

MUSKEGON, Mich., March 15, 1916.

even on soils that would not produce a fair crop of wheat. It will thrive even in dry seasons and on light, sandy loam. It is also grown not only for grain, but for fodder and soilings purposes also. When sown in the autumn, it starts up very early in the spring and is ready to cut or pasture when about six inches high. It is often plowed under at this stage of its growth as it is then in condition to add great fertility to the soil. Rye does not exhaust the soil as do other grains, and can be cultivated longer on the same land than any other crop on the farm.

Price: Pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$1.75; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.70 per bushel. Write for prices and sample at sowing time.

FIELD PEAS

Field Peas deserve more general attention for fodder than they now receive. In the North, for dairy cows and for hogs, they are fully equal to corn and about six weeks' earlier. For cows the crop should be cut and fed green. For hogs alone it can be used for pasturage. Field Peas can be sown either alone or with oats, as early as the condition of the soil will permit. If the stubble from green winter rye or other crops cut in June be turned under and sown to mixed peas and oats, it will furnish a large amount of forage in August when grass pasturage is usually short. As a fertilizer, Field Peas should be plowed under when in blossom. They will grow on land that will not produce clover.

3045. Darling's Black English Field Pea

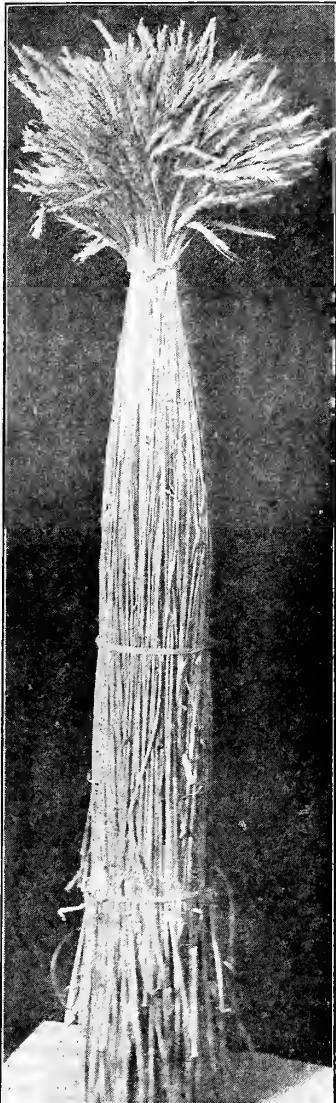
THE BEST STOCK PEA IN EXISTENCE

This grand stock pea was first offered by us in 1905, and has steadily gained in popularity ever since. Each succeeding year we have laid in a heavier stock, and each succeeding season has seen our supply entirely exhausted long before the season closed. For this reason we have found it impossible to accumulate seed enough for our own sowing, to produce a sufficient supply for our trade. This year our supply is more limited than ever, but we will fill orders as long as it lasts.

The original seed of this new variety was brought from England in an emigrant's pocket some years ago, and from this small beginning we have at last succeeded in growing enough

to warrant our offering it to our customers. Its yielding qualities are phenomenal, being far ahead of anything in the pea line that we know of, 75 bushels to the acre being nothing unusual. The vines are strong and healthy, growing to a height of four feet, being loaded from top to bottom with well-filled pods about three inches long. In color the dry peas are a light brown, spotted with black and dark purple. In shape they are round, slightly wrinkled and flattened at the ends from being crowded so tightly in the pods. At first the color would seem to be an objection, but it is not, for this variety is grown for stock food, and the color could not possibly be an objection.

Price: By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.75.



Spring Rye

3046. Golden Vine, or Canadian Field

Grows about three feet high, yields well. Peas good size and light yellow in color.

Price: Qt., 20 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

3047. Supeneau A small French variety. Grows about two feet high, and yields enormously, fifty bushels to the acre being nothing unusual. Extremely early, being but a few days later than the Extra Early and Alaska. Peas are very small and white.

Price: Same as Golden Vine.

Ask for Special Weekly Price List and Samples

DARLING'S NORTHERN GROWN GRASS, CLOVER AND FARM SEEDS

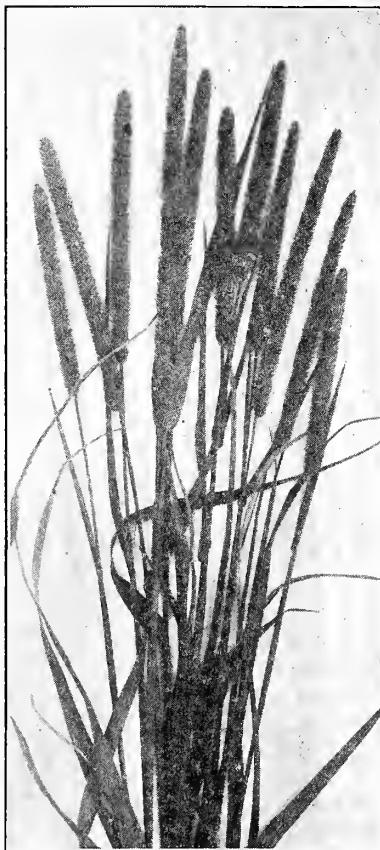
On account of the prices of this class of seeds continually changing, we do not deem it advisable to quote them in this book. You will find them quoted on our weekly price list, a copy of which we will be glad to mail at any time and will also consider it a favor if you will allow us to mail samples of our seeds when you are ready to buy. Let us know what kinds you are thinking of buying at any time, and we will mail free samples and prices.

Farmers have learned that it pays to sow only the best grades of seeds to such an extent that there is very little demand for the lower grades. For this reason we offer but one brand of grass and clover seeds, which will always be composed of the very best Northern Grown Seed procurable. This seed will never test under 98 per cent pure and will usually go over 99.5 per cent pure seed. It will comply with the seed laws of all the States, and every shipment will be marked with the percentage of purity and germination.

You will find our seed larger, more perfect, and better colored than seed from the south. Our seed is also more pure for the



Darling's Black English Field Peas



Northern Michigan Timothy

reason that the noxious weeds found in the old seed-growing localities have not become established on our new northern farms, our farmers being very particular about the kind of seed they sow. You will also find that this seed has the same strength, vitality, and true "Get Up and Get" qualities of our other Northern Grown Seeds.

Pound Prices include Postage.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES.

3100. Awnless Brome Grass *Bromus inermis*.

A perennial grass, valuable for binding the soil of embankments and on account of its ability to resist both drought and cold. On light, dry soils it is used for both hay and pasture, but is not recommended for locations where better grasses will succeed. Should be used at the rate of forty pounds per acre. Lb., 30 cts.

3103. Kentucky Blue Grass *Poa pratensis*.

Sometimes called June Grass, but the true June or Wire Grass is much inferior. Kentucky Blue Grass is the most nutritious, hardy, and valuable of all northern grasses. In conjunction with White Clover it forms a splendid lawn; for this purpose use not less than 54 pounds of Blue Grass and six pounds of White Clover per acre. If sown by itself for meadow or pasture, about 28 lbs. per acre will be required. Lb., 30 cts.

3106. Orchard Grass *Dactylis glomerata*.

One of the most valuable grasses on account of its quick growth and valuable aftermath. It is ready for grazing in spring two weeks sooner than most grasses, and when fed off, is again ready for grazing in a week, and will continue green when other grasses are withered by dry weather. It is palatable and nutritious, and stock eat it greedily when green. It has a tendency to grow in tufts, and does better if sown with clover, and as it ripens at the same time with clover the mixed hay is of the best quality. When sown alone, about 28 pounds are required per acre; if sown with clover, half that quantity. It is perennial, and it will last for years; but its habit of growth unfitts it for lawns. Lb., 30 cts.

3109. Red Top *Agrostis vulgaris*. In Pennsylvania and States farther south, this is known as Herd's Grass, a name applied in New England and New York to Timothy. It is a good, permanent grass, standing our climate well, and makes good pasture when fed close. Is valuable for low, wet meadows, producing a large return in good hay. When sown alone, use about 28 pounds of the chaff seed per acre. Sow in spring or fall.

RED TOP, FANCY (Cleaned from Chaff). Sow eight to ten pounds per acre. Lb., 35 cts.

3112. Timothy *Phleum pratense*. This is the most valuable of all grasses for hay, especially in the north. Thrives best on moist, loamy soils of medium tenacity. It should be cut just when the blossom fails. Sow early in the spring or fall at the rate of 12 pounds per acre, if alone, but less if mixed with other grasses. Lb., 20 cts.

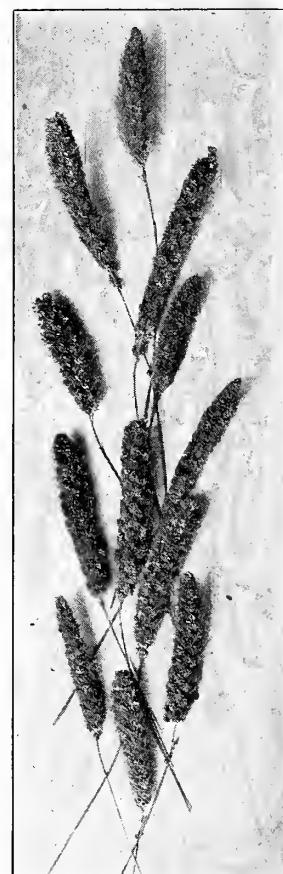
DARLING BRAND CLOVER SEED

3115. Alfalfa *Lucerne*. The chief merit of Alfalfa lies in the fact that it may be cut three or four times a season, each cutting bringing enormous yields of sweet and nutritious forage which is much relished by all kinds of stock. Care should be taken when cattle are first turned in not to allow them to overfeed, as it is liable to cause bloating. It is an excellent soilim crop, and makes the best hay when properly treated. In hay making it should be put in cocks instead of winrows, which will tend to prevent the shattering of the leaves. The seed should be sown broadcast at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre, about the middle of April, or earlier should the ground be in good condition, without a nurse or cover crop. The soil must be deep, rich, well prepared, and well drained. It should never be sown on heavy, sticky clay land where water stands a short distance below the surface. A large crop once established, the results are wonderful—three cuttings a year being the regular thing, averaging ten tons green fodder to the acre. Not only this, but it will continue to give ten tons to the acre for ten to fifteen years. As a land enricher it is unsurpassed. The long roots, ten to fifteen feet under ground, bring up lots of buried mineral fertilizer, while, like all the Clover family, it is a great nitrogen gatherer. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cts., by mail, postpaid.

3116. Sweet Clover, or Bokhara A variety of clover that resembles alfalfa both as to appearance and habit of growth when young. It grows much larger than alfalfa—often 4 to 6 feet high. It makes a very vigorous growth and is much used to plow under as a green manure. Is valuable in the bringing up of old waste and worn-out soils, and thrives well even on extremely poor soil. If plowed under, it adds humus and nitrogen to the soil, or if simply left to grow up and drop back for a few years the decaying stalks and roots will do wonders for the land.

Its greatest value other than a fertilizer is in preparing the soil for Alfalfa as the bacteria of Sweet Clover is the same as that of Alfalfa. Sweet Clover will thrive on all classes of soil and will inoculate land otherwise too poor to establish Alfalfa. It is also largely used for bee pasture, its small white flowers yielding much honey. Sow 15 to 30 pounds seed per acre, either spring or fall, but preferably in spring. The white-blossomed variety is the most valuable, although the yellow is just as good for inoculating and fertilizing. Hulled seed is preferable to unhulled as it germinates more readily. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cts., by mail postpaid.

3118. Alsike, or Swedish *Trifolium hybridum*. The most hardy of all clovers; perennial. On rich, moist soils it yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasture, but its greatest value is for sowing with other clovers and grasses, as it forms a thick bottom and greatly increases the yield of hay; cattle prefer it to any other forage. The heads are globular, fragrant, and much liked by bees, which obtain a large amount of honey from them.



German Millet

Sow in spring or fall, at the rate of six pounds per acre when used alone. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts.

3121. Crimson Trefoil, or Scarlet Italian *Trifolium incarnatum*. An annual variety in common use in the south for feeding green and for hay, and also found very profitable on the sandy soils of New Jersey. The yield in fodder is immense, and after cutting, it at once commences growing again, continuing until severe cold, freezing weather. It grows about one foot high; the roots are nearly black; leaves long; blossoms long, pointed, and of very deep red or carmine color. Makes good hay. It is sown in August or September in the south, but should not be planted in the north until spring. Sow ten to fifteen pounds to the acre. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 25 cts.

3124. Mammoth, or Large Red *Trifolium pratense*. Grows nearly twice the size of the common red clover, often making a stand when the other clovers fail. Sow eight to twelve pounds per acre. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

3127. Medium Red, or June *Trifolium pratense*. This is by far the most important of all the varieties for practical purposes. Sow in spring or fall, and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of eight to twelve pounds per acre; more is required on old soils than on new and lighter ones. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

3130. White Dutch *Trifolium repens*. A small, creeping, perennial variety, valuable for pasture and for lawns. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, but prefers moist ground. Sow in spring, at the rate of six pounds per acre, or when used with other grasses, half the amount. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Ask for Special Weekly Price List and Samples

4000. Petoskey Parks Special Lawn Grass Mixture

THOROUGHLY TESTED AND ANALYZED FOR GERMINATION AND PURITY

Composed of Evergreen Grasses, suitable for our American climate, and made up from only the finest and cleanest grades of seed. This splendid mixture is composed of only the finest dwarf-growing evergreen grasses; absolutely free from weed seeds or other impurities; especially adapted and mixed in the proper proportion to suit the American climate. In comparing the cost of our Special Lawn Grass with other mixtures sent out by the trade, remember that the natural weight per measured bushel of our mixture is 40 pounds per bushel, while that of most mixtures is only 14 pounds per bushel. To obtain this exceptional heavy weight per bushel, we must and do use only the heaviest and best samples of the various grasses which compose our mixture. This is in itself a guaranty against sowing weed seeds, as the heavier the mixture, the more thoroughly recleaned have been the component grasses. Quart, 60 cts. (by mail, 70 cts.); 1 lb., 45 cts. (by mail, 55 cts.); $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$4.00; 40 lbs. (1 bushel), \$12.50; 50 lbs., \$15.50; 100 lbs., \$30.00. Bags free.

4003. Petoskey Parks Shady Lawn Grass Mixture

On nearly all lawns there are unsightly bare spots under the shade of trees, which have baffled all efforts to get into grass, but with this mixture there need be no further difficulty. It is a combination of fine, dwarf-growing, evergreen varieties, which in their wild or natural state are to be found growing in the woods or other sheltered and shaded spots. Ground that has been densely shaded by trees is frequently "sour," and if the drainage is defective, it is apt to be covered with moss and coarse bog grasses. In such cases an application of slaked lime, at the rate of one bushel to each thousand square feet, or forty bushels to the acre, is an excellent corrective and sweetener, but the moss should be first removed by the use of a sharp rake. Price: Qt., 60 cts. (by mail, 70 cts.); 1 lb., 45 cts. (by mail, 55 cts.); $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$4.00; 40 lbs. (1 bushel), \$12.50; 50 lbs., \$15.50; 100 lbs., \$30.00. Bags free.



Hairy or Winter Vetch

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS

Prices so often change on this class of seeds and as our catalog is printed in November, we find it much more satisfactory to print a weekly price list. We will not guarantee these prices on orders that reach us more than ten days after the list is sent out. If you cannot send your order within this time we will be very glad to mail you a later price list and samples of seeds you want, any time you ask for it. Pounds will be sent by mail at prices named in this book.

3133. Flax *Linum usitatissimum*. Sow late enough in the spring to avoid frosts, and early enough to secure a good stand and enable the crop to ripen before the fall rains. A fair average quantity of seed to be sown on an acre is one-half bushel when cultivated for seed; if for the fiber, a larger quantity should be sown. Cut before quite ripe, and if the weather be dry, let it lie in the swath a few hours, when it should be raked and secured from the weather. Thresh early in the fall and in dry weather. Lb., 30 cts., postpaid.

3136. Hungarian *Panicum Germanicum*. This is a species of annual millet growing less rank with smaller stalks, often yielding two or three tons of hay per acre. It is very valuable and popular with those who are clearing timber lands. Sow and cultivate like millet. Lb., 20 cts., postpaid.

3139. Millet, Common *Panicum milicium*. Requires a dry, light, rich soil and grows 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet high with a fine bulk of stalks and leaves. It is early maturing, and is excellent for forage. For hay, sow broadcast, about 25 pounds per acre, from May 1 to August 1. For grain, sow in drills, about 12 pounds per acre and not later than June 20. Lb., 20 cts., postpaid.

3142. Millet, German or Golden *Panicum milicium*. An improved large-leaved variety, growing 3 to 5 feet high; later maturing than Common Millet, and a heavy yielder. The heads, though numerous, are very large and compact. The seeds are contained in rough, bristly sheaths, and are round, golden yellow, and very attractive in appearance. Lb., 25 cts., postpaid.

3145. Rape *Dwarf Essex, for Sowing*. There is but one variety of Rape that has proved profitable to sow in America and that is the Dwarf Essex. Do not be deluded into buying inferior grades offered by unscrupulous dealers through exaggerated advertisements. Such seed is often more or less mixed with the annual variety which is not only worthless as forage, but once planted, is likely to become a pernicious weed. There is no plant that will give as heavy a yield of forage at such a small cost as this, and its general cultivation would add largely to the profits of American farms. Especially valuable for green manuring and pasture. When fed off by sheep, it will probably do more to restore and make profitable exhausted soils than any other plant. Biennial.

Ground should be prepared same as for turnips. Sow in June or July, with a turnip drill, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of seed per acre. It may be sown broadcast, either with other fall forage crops or by itself, using from one to five pounds of seed per acre. Lb., 50 cts., postpaid.

3148. Sunflower, Large Russian This has large heads borne at top of a single unbranched stem, with much more and larger seed than the common sort. It is used extensively for feeding poultry. Sow as soon as ground is fit for planting corn, in rows five feet apart, and ten inches apart in row. Cultivate same as corn. When seed is ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely in a rail pen having a solid floor or in a corn crib. After curing so they will thresh easily, flail out or run through a threshing machine and clean with a fanning mill. This variety will yield 1,000 pounds or more of seed per acre. Some species are planted largely in the flower garden for ornament. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 25 cts., postpaid.

3151. Vetches, or Tares (Spring) *Vicia sativa*. A perennial, pea-like plant grown as an annual in the north. Desirable as a forage plant and valuable as a cover crop for orchards. Culture same as field peas. Sow two bushels per acre. Lb., 25 cts., postpaid.

3154. Vetches (Sand, Winter, or Hairy)

Vicia villosa. A very hardy forage plant, growing well on soils so poor and sandy that they will produce but little clover. The plants, when mature, are about 40 inches high, and if cut for forage as soon as full grown and before setting seed, they will start up again and furnish even a larger crop than the first. Seed round, black, and should be sown $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre.

Among the various leguminous plants introduced during recent years with such manifest advantage to farmers there is not one of greater value than the Hairy Vetch. As a soil reclaimer and forage crop it has no equal, and it is only to be regretted that this Vetch is not more universally sown. It is an annual plant similar in growth to a very slender and straggling pea vine, covering the ground with a dense mat of forage two feet in depth. Stock of all kinds eat it greedily, both in pastures and when cut for hay. It bears our heaviest frosts without injury. While it does not make a very vigorous growth during the winter, it yet lives and grows, and is ready to push into quick and luxuriant growth as soon as ever the mild days of spring set in. When once this growth starts, it continues through wet and dry, and the quantity of forage made is wonderful. As a soil improver, it is richer in nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash than any of the Clovers or the Cow Pea. When plowed down, the soil will be found to be as mellow and full of vegetable matter as possible, and when consolidated with the roller, will be in the finest condition for the production of wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, and a grain crop. Lb., 50 cts., postpaid.

3166. Kaffir Corn Grows four to five feet high. The stem or stalk bears numerous wide leaves. The stalks are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of sorghum. It makes excellent fodder either green or dry, which is highly relished by cattle and all kinds of stock. The seed crop is also heavy, sometimes 50 to 60 bushels to the acre. For grain, sow in rows 3 feet apart, 3 to 5 lbs. of seed to the acre. For fodder, sow $\frac{1}{4}$ to one bushel either broadcast or in drills. Large pkt., 5 cts.; lb., 20 cts.; 3 lbs., 50 cts., postpaid.

3169. Improved Evergreen Broom Corn

Best variety for general cultivation on account of color, and quantity of brush. Ripens early; grows 8 to 10 feet high; brush of good length, fine and straight, and always of green appearance when ripe. Our stock is select, having been saved by professional growers from their own plantings. Lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 60 cts., postpaid.



Kaffir Corn

3172. Sorghum, or Early Amber Sugar Cane This is the sorghum of the Northern States. Many leading dairy farmers regard Sugar Cane or Sorghum as the best of all fodder plants today for their purpose. It can be easily grown on any good corn ground, is sweet and tender, and greedily eaten by cattle, horses and hogs. It yields immense crops of fodder, and may also be used for pasture. Sow any time from May to July, 12 to 15 lbs. per acre, in rows, and cultivate the same as corn. Or if sown broadcast, use 50 lbs. per acre. The Early Amber is the best variety, and the most used. Lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 60 cts., postpaid. Ask for Special Pricelist and Samples.

SHEPHERD, MICH., March 6, 1916.

Please send me your price list and samples of Oats, Barley, Clovers, and Alfalfa. I bought some Alfalfa seed from you three or four years ago and it was fine. Cut three crops last year and think it is getting better as it gets older.

JOHN A. BROWN.

PRINCETON, MINN., Feb. 20, 1915.
Your Late Petoskey proved to be very good indeed. Off of the bushel and one-half of seed I got in return about 65 bushels. I think your Late Petoskey will take well here if it does as well another year. I will send you a few more names of those who want your catalog.

J. H. KALKMAN.

ST. LOUIS, MICH., March 9, 1916.
Sometime ago I received your catalog and very kind letter wishing to hear from me. I want to say a good word for your Early Petoskey potatoes. They are wonderful croppers and fine table potatoes. Last year I bought two bushels Late Petoskey potatoes, and although the season was bad for potatoes, water standing on them the most of the time, and potatoes around this section struck by blight, the potatoes purchased from you showed no blight or rot and as a table potato I want no better. The yield was good considering the season. Your garden seeds are the best I ever saw. Hoping you success, as you deserve, I am,

D. O. CUFF.

SEDCWICK, MAINE.
Your catalog received tonight. Many thanks. I have used your seeds more or less for the past five years and I like them very much. We have a canning factory here and I am interested to know about your Boston Marrow Squash. Last season the seed that I used came from Michigan, but do not know who from as I got them at the factory here. The seed was fine and I raised at the rate of 14 ton to the acre from them. Will you kindly send me a sample of your Boston Marrow seed, and the best you could do on price for eight or ten pounds. I planted some of your Delicious Squash last spring and they were the best table squash I ever raised. Shall send to you for some seed, also for some Pure Gold Sweet Corn seed and other garden seeds later on.

I think your catalog is fine and am always glad to receive it. Hoping to hear from you soon,

E. C. COLE.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Feb. 7, 1916.

Your catalog and letter received. Must say that your vegetable seeds are the best I have ever tried. I have recommended "Black Valentine Beans" especially, to all my friends. I wish you the best of success in your business.

CONSTANCE D. BOWER.

SPECIAL WHOLESALE BULK PRICE LIST

This list is intended for market gardeners and others who buy seeds in large quantities. Seeds ordered from this list are to be sent by freight or express at purchaser's expense. If wanted by mail, add 10 cents per pound and 15 cents per quart to pay postage.

POTATOES

Note—These prices are for five barrels or more. Five-barrel orders may be made up of different varieties, at these prices.

Catalog No. 5 bbls. or more, per bbl.

3 Early Petoskey.....	\$7.25
6 Early Bird.....	.625
9 Early Michigan.....	.625
10 Early Six Weeks.....	.625
12 Early Norther.....	.625
18 Early Ohio.....	.625
24 Early Acme.....	.625
27 Early Irish Cobbler.....	.675
33 Sutton's Satisfaction.....	.675
39 Spaulding's No. 4 Rose or Red Rural.....	.625
42 California Russet.....	.625
45 Carmen No. 3.....	.625
48 Late Petoskey.....	.675
60 Rural New Yorker No. 2.....	.625

Second Size Potatoes. When five barrels or more are ordered, price 25 cents per barrel less than those named on page 4.

HALF POUNDS AT POUND RATES. HALF BUSHELS AT BUSHEL RATES.

ASPARAGUS

63 Darling's Mammoth.....	.075
66 Early Giant Argenteuil.....	.60
69 Conover's Colossal.....	.40
72 Palmetto.....	.50
75 Barr's Mammoth.....	.60
78 Columbian Mammoth White.....	.60
81 Banvallet's Giant.....	.50

BEANS qt. pk. bu.

84 Darling's Earliest of all.....	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$18.00	306
87 Prolific German Wax.....	.40	3.10	12.00	309
90 Darling's Pencil Pod Wax.....	.45	3.50	12.00	312
93 Saddle-Back Black Wax.....	.40	3.10	12.00	313
96 Curries Rust Proof Wax.....	.40	3.00	11.00	

99 Round Podded Kidney Wax.....

102 Wardwell's Kidney Wax.....	.45	3.50	12.00	315
103 Refugee Wax.....	.45	3.50	12.00	318
105 Detroit Wax.....	.45	3.00	11.00	321
108 Golden Wax.....	.45	3.00	11.00	324
110 Hodson Wax.....	.45	3.50	12.00	327
111 Golden Eye Wax.....	.40	2.75	10.00	330
114 Davis Wax.....	.45	3.50	12.00	333
115 Scarlet Flageolet Wax.....	.40	3.00	11.00	336
116 Violet Flageolet Wax or Perfection.....	.40	3.00	11.00	339
117 Extra Early Red Valentine.....	.40	2.75	10.00	342
120 Black Valentine.....	.45	2.75	10.00	345
123 Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.....	.45	3.00	11.00	

126 Giant Stringless.....	.45	3.00	11.00	348
129 Early Refugee.....	.40	2.75	10.00	351
130 Late Refugee (1000 to 1).....	.45	2.75	10.00	354
132 Early Long Yellow Six Wks.....	.40	2.75	10.00	357
133 Bountiful.....	.40	3.00	11.00	360
134 Tennessee Green Pod.....	.45	3.00	11.00	363
135 Dwarf Horticultural.....	.45	3.50	12.00	366
136 Longfellow.....	.40	2.75	10.00	369
138 Goddard.....	.40	2.50	9.00	372
141 Burpee's Bush Lima.....	.45	2.25	8.00	375
144 Fordhook Bush Lima.....	.60	2.50	9.00	381
147 Dwarf Large White Lima.....	.45	2.25	8.00	384
150 Early Leviathan Pole Lima.....	.60	2.50	9.00	387
153 Large White Pole Lima.....	.40	2.25	8.00	390
156 Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead.....	.45	2.10	7.50	393

159 Early Golden Cluster Wax.....	.45	2.50	9.00	396
162 Lazy Wife.....	.45	2.25	8.00	399
165 Darling's Improved Pea Bean.....	.35	2.25	8.00	402
167 Darling's Selected Northern Mich. Navy.....	.25	2.00	7.50	405
168 White Kidney.....	.35	2.00	7.50	408
171 Red Kidney.....	.35	2.00	7.50	

BEET lb.

174 Darling's Earliest Red Turnip Beet.....	.070
176 New Crimson Giant.....	.65
177 Crosby's Egyptian.....	.60
180 Early Eclipse.....	.60
183 Dewing's Blood Turnip.....	.60
186 Early Blood Turnip.....	.60
189 Long Blood.....	.60
192 Detroit Dark Red Turnip.....	.60
195 Half Long Blood.....	.60
198 Swiss Chard.....	.60
199 Lucullus Swiss Chard Spinach Beet.....	1.15
201 Jensch's Victrix.....	.40
204 Vilmorin's Improved.....	.40
207 Klein's Wanzebkin.....	.40
210 Lane's Imperial Sugar.....	.40
213 White Sugar.....	.40
216 Giant Feeding Sugar.....	.50

MANGEL-WURZEL

219 Darling's Improved Mammoth Long Red.....	\$0.40
220 Danish Sludstrup.....	.30
225 Darling's Improved Golden Tankard.....	.40

228 Yellow Leviathan.....	.30
229 Darling's Mammoth Golden Giant.....	.30

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

231 Improved Half Dwarf.....	\$1.90
234 Dalkeith, or Perfection.....	1.90

CABBAGE

237 Darling's Extra Early Express.....	\$1.90
240 Early Jersey Wakefield.....	1.40
242 Copenhagen Market.....	1.90
244 Charleston Wakefield.....	1.40
246 Early York.....	1.40
249 Early Winningstadt.....	1.40
250 Enkhuisen Glory.....	1.90
252 Early Flat Dutch.....	1.40
255 Henderson's Early Summer.....	1.40
258 Fottler's Early Brunswick Short Stemmed.....	1.40
261 All Seasons.....	1.40

Darling's Extra Selected Volga

267 Stonemason Drumhead.....	1.65
270 Premium Late Flat Dutch.....	1.40
273 Danish Ballhead.....	1.90
276 Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead.....	1.90
279 Houser.....	2.35
282 Drumhead Savoy.....	1.40
284 Early Dwarf Ulm Savoy.....	1.40
285 Mammoth Rock Red.....	1.40
291 Red Dutch.....	1.40

CARROT

294 Darling's Improved Danvers.....	\$0.90
295 Danvers Half Long.....	.50
296 Improved Long Orange.....	.50
297 Darling's Best Ox-Heart.....	.30
298 Chantenay.....	.50

Darling's Selected White Belgian

299 Darling's Selected Yellow Belgian.....	.40
300 Improved Short White.....	.65

CAULIFLOWER

301 Darling's Best Early.....	\$14.75
302 Henderson's Early Snowball.....	11.90
303 Extra Early Dwarf Snowball.....	11.90
304 Darling's Dry Weather Cauliflower.....	12.75

CELERERY

305 Darling's Snow White.....	\$2.40
306 Giant Pascal.....	1.40
307 White Plume.....	1.40
308 Golden Self Blanching.....	2.40
309 Golden Heart Dwarf.....	1.40
310 Winter Queen.....	1.40
311 Large Smooth Prague.....	1.40

SWEET CORN

312 White Mexican.....	\$0.25	\$1.25	\$4.25
313 Red Cob Cory.....	.20	1.00	3.75
314 Darling's Pure Gold.....	.25	1.25	4.75
315 Extra Early Premo.....	.20	1.25	4.00
316 Golden Bantam.....	.20	1.25	4.25
317 Peep-O'Day.....	.20	1.00	4.00
318 Kendall's Early Giant.....	.20	1.00	3.75
319 Early Minnesota.....	.20	1.00	3.75
320 Perry's Hybrid.....	.20	1.00	3.75
321 Crosby's Early.....	.20	1.00	3.75
322 Early Evergreen.....	.20	1.00	3.75
323 Mammoth White Cob Cory.....	.20	1.00	3.75
324 Stowell's Evergreen.....	.20	1.00	3.75
325 Country Gentleman.....	.20	1.25	4.50
326 White Evergreen.....	.20	1.25	4.00

POP CORN

327 Monarch White Rice.....	\$0.20	\$1.25	\$4.00
328 Queen's Golden.....	.20	1.25	4.00
329 Silver Lace.....	.20	1.25	4.00

CRESS

330 Curled, or Pepper Grass.....			\$0.50
331 Gray-Seeded Early Winter.....			.50
332 True Water.....			2.00

CUCUMBER

333 Petoskey White Spine.....			\$0.70
334 Davis' Perfect.....			.70
335 Early Short Green or Early Frame.....			.55
336 Early Cluster.....			.55
337 Improved Long Green.....			.55
338 Boston Pickling.....			.55
339 Cumberland.....			.40
340 Small Gherkin.....			.70

EGGPLANT

341 Darling's Spineless New York Imp.....			\$2.75
342 Black Beauty.....			2.00

ENDIVE

343 Large Green Curled.....			\$1.15
344 Moss Curled.....			1.15
345 Ever White Curled.....			1.15

GOURDS

346 Japanese Nest Egg.....			\$1.90
347 Dipper.....			1.90
348 Dish Cloth or Luffa.....			1.90
349 Sugar Trough.....			1.90
350 Extra Fine Mixture of Gourds.....			1.65

KALE

		lb.
465	Dwarf Curled Scotch, or German Greens..	\$0.60
468	Tall Green Curled Scotch.....	.60
471	Siberian.....	.60

KOHL-RABI

		lb.
474	Earliest White Vienna.....	\$1.15
477	Early Purple Vienna.....	1.15

LETTUCE

		lb.
480	Darling's Ice Cream.....	\$0.90

482	Early May King.....	.65
483	Salamander.....	.65
486	California Cream Butter.....	.65
489	Big Boston.....	.70
492	Darling's Improved Hanson.....	.70
495	Early Curled Simpson.....	.65
498	Black Seeded Simpson.....	.65
500	Early Prizehead.....	.65
504	Grand Rapids.....	.75
507	Early White Self-Folding.....	.75
510	Darling's All Summer Lettuce.....	.65

MUSKMELON

		lb.
516	Darling's Extra Early Hackensack.....	\$0.90

519	Jenny Lind.....	.65
522	Improved Large Green Nutmeg.....	.65
525	Bay View.....	.65
528	Rocky Ford Improved.....	.65
531	Darling's Unequalled Gem.....	.80
534	Paul Rose or Petoskey.....	.65
537	Darling's Emerald Gem.....	1.15
540	Osage.....	.65
543	Hoodoo.....	.70
546	Burrell's Gem.....	.90

WATERMELON

		lb.
549	Darling's Ice Cream.....	\$0.90

550	Fordhook Early.....	.50
552	Hungarian Honey.....	.65
553	Kolb's Gem.....	.50
554	Livingston's Nabob.....	.65
556	Sweetheart.....	.50
557	Ice Cream or Peerless.....	.50
560	Cole's Early.....	.90
562	Kleckly Sweets.....	.65
564	Tom Watson.....	.65

CITRON

		lb.
567	Colorado Preserving.....	\$0.65

MUSTARD

		lb.
570	White English.....	\$0.50

573	Brown or Black Mustard.....	.50
576	Southern Giant Curled.....	.50

579	New Chinese.....	.65
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ONION

		lb.
585	Darling's White Globe.....	\$2.15

588	Darling's Red Globe.....	1.65
591	Darling's Yellow Globe.....	1.65

594	Darling's Yellow Globe Danvers.....	1.65
597	Darling's Michigan Yellow Globe.....	1.65

599	Yellow Danvers.....	1.40
600	Mammoth Prizetaker.....	1.65

603	Mammoth Silver King.....	1.65
606	White Portugal.....	1.40

609	Extra Early Red Flat.....	1.65
612	Extra Large Red Wethersfield.....	1.40

615	Australian Brown.....	1.40
618	Mixed Onion Seed.....	1.15

ONION SETS and BULBS

		bu.
621	White Onion Sets.....	\$3.00

624	Red Onion Sets.....	2.50
627	Yellow Onion Sets.....	2.50

630	Potato Onion.....	3.00
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PARSLEY

		lb.
633	Darling's Dark Green Curled.....	\$0.65

636	Plain, or Single.....	.40
639	Double Curled.....	.40

642	Dark Moss Curled.....	.40
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PARSNIP

		lb.
645	Darling's Improved Hollow Crown.....	\$0.40

648	Long Smooth White.....	.30
651	Guernsey.....	.30

PEAS

	qt.	pk.	bu.
653	Sutton's May Queen.....	FAILED	

654	Gregory's Surprise.....	\$0.35	\$1.90	\$6.50
657	Darling's Alaska.....	.30	1.50	5.00

663	Nott's Excelsior.....	.30	1.75	6.00
666	Sutton's Green Gem.....	FAILED		

669	Gradus, or Prosperity.....	.25	1.75	6.00
672	Sutton's Excelsior.....	.30	1.75	6.50

675	Ameer.....	.25	1.50	5.00
678	American Wonder.....	.25	1.75	6.50

681	Thomas Laxton.....	.25	1.75	6.00
688	Premium Gem.....	.25	1.75	6.00

696	Darling's Bountiful.....	.35	1.50	5.00
699	Admiral.....	.25	1.50	5.00

702	Bliss' Abundance.....	.25	1.50	5.50
708	Darling's Defiance.....	.30	1.75	6.50

711	Long Island Mammoth.....	.25	1.50	5.50
714	Hosford's Market Garden.....	.25	1.50	5.50

717	Duke of Albany.....	.25	1.75	6.00
720	Telephone.....	.25	1.75	6.00

723	Alderman.....	.25	1.75	6.00
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KALE

		lb.
726	Champion of England.....	\$0.25

729	Darling's Petoskey.....	35
732	McLean's Advancer.....	.25

735	Dwarf Telephone or Daisy.....	.30
738	Darling's Mammoth Melting Sugar.....	35

741	Large White Marrowfat.....	.20
744	Large Blackeye Marrowfat.....	.20

PEPPER

		lb.
747	Chinese Giant.....	\$3.50

750	New Pimiento Pepper.....	4.75
753	Long Red Cayenne.....	1.90

756	Large Bell or Bull Nose.....	1.90
758	Ruby King.....	1.90

PUMPKIN

		lb.
762	Small Sugar.....	\$0.40

765	Quaker Pie.....	.50
768	Sweet Cheese, or Kentucky Field.....	.40

771	Connecticut Field.....	.30
774	Connecticut Market.....	.30

RADISH

		lb.

</tbl

LOU S. DARLING SEED CO.

HARDY NORTHERN SEEDS

U.S. Dep't. Agricultural,
Gentlemen:

PETOSKEY, MICH., Jan. 1-1917.

First of all, I want to thank you for the seed orders you have given my firm in the past. They certainly have been greatly appreciated by all of us, and most of all, by myself. Being what you might call the father of the business, I believe that I am more interested in its welfare, than the others. So I want to thank you, personally, for what you have done towards our success,

I hope that you found the seeds bought of us satisfactory in every way. If not, I want to see that they are made so, and will thank you for writing and telling me just in what way they are not. I am sure that if there was any thing wrong, it was an oversight, and not on account of any lack of care on our part. While we try, in every way possible, to prevent mistakes, they will sometimes creep in, in spite of us. It is these mistakes that I want to know about, so as to rectify them and guard against them in the future.

I also hope that you will find this catalog both very useful and attractive. I have again taken entire charge of getting it ready for the printers, and have tried to make it the most valuable catalog you have ever received. I know that it is not as large as some you will receive, but I believe the more you examine it the more you will see how it is all the better for being small and compact. It is not so confusing and makes it easier for you to make your selections.

Take the vegetable list for instance. You will notice that I have not tried to list all the many different varieties, but have carefully selected a few of the very best of each variety; things that I know will bring you the best results. I have taken it for granted that you have no time for experimenting, but want seeds that will produce the greatest quantity of the best quality, with the least labor. With the present high cost of living, everything you get from your garden counts for a lot more than it used to.

Then take the flower seed list. I have not listed a great lot of different named kinds of the same variety, which usually means some old variety given a new name to make it sell better. I have tried to list only the very choicest of each variety and when you plant them and see them grow and bloom, you will find them equal to the very best and more than satisfactory.

You will find it the same all through the catalog. I have carefully selected every item listed. Judging from our own experience I consider each one the very best for the purpose for which it is intended. I fully believe that if you will take my word for it and use the seeds I recommend, as I advise, the results will be a surprise for you. Your garden will be a source of profit and pride for you and the envy of your neighborhood.

I wish you would write me. Don't be afraid to ask questions. While I am a very busy man, I will always gladly take time to answer you.

Yours very truly,

Lou S. Darling.

LSD/CHD.

1982 AD 200

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LOU S. DARLING SEED CO.

Petoskey, Mich.

Date _____ Forward by (State whether wanted by
Mail, Express or Freight) _____

Name _____

**Street, P. O. Box or
Rural Delivery** _____

Postoffice _____

Express or Freight Office (*If different from P. O.*) - - - - -

County _____ State _____

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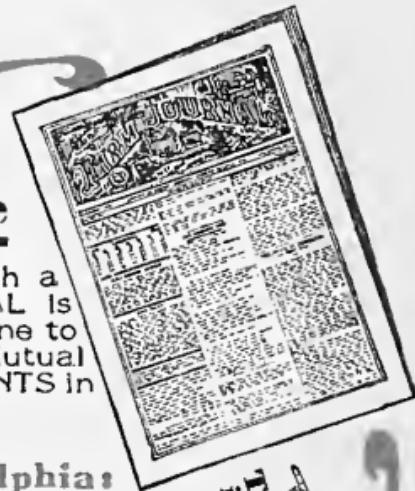
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WHAT WE GUARANTEE

We guarantee that, to the best of our knowledge, the seeds, bulbs, potatoes and other things, sold by us, are true to name and not excelled for seed purposes, to the extent that if they prove to be otherwise we will replace them free of charge.

While we test our seeds for vitality and do everything in our power to have them strong, pure and true to name, they are subject to climatic and other conditions, after they are placed in the ground, over which we have no control. We, therefore, can give no warranty, except the above, and do not give any other, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter, of any seeds, bulbs, potatoes or other things, sent out by us.

We do give the purchaser the privilege of examining anything purchased of us, and testing the seeds for vitality, and if not satisfactory in every respect, they may be returned to us at our expense, providing they are returned within ten days from the time they are received by the purchaser. The purchaser is to be the judge. We abide by his decision.

If any goods purchased from us are not accepted under the above conditions they must be returned to us at once. All money paid by purchaser will be at once returned to him as soon as goods are received by us.

LOU S. DARLING SEED CO.

FREIGHT RATE Freight charges seem to worry some contemplating sending to us for seeds. Now we have this to say, don't let freight charges worry you in the least, because whether you buy from us or from your home dealer, you pay the freight, and in the latter case a good big profit besides. If you make up your order to weigh 100 pounds or more, you pay just the same freight as does your local merchant. Freight charges for less than 100 pounds are the same as for 100 pounds, as it is called a minimum shipment. Freight charges on grains and seeds are not unreasonable, for these take third and fourth class, which is much lower than the charges for merchandise. Don't let a little freight prevent you from sending for some of our **Hardy Northern Seeds**. If you do not need 100 pounds, get up a neighborhood order. We will secure the lowest possible rate for you. We look out for you, for your success with our seeds means success to us.

VALUABLE TABLES

Central System Table

Some few years ago the seed merchants of the United States and Canada adopted the system of selling and buying grass and many kinds of field seeds by the 100 pounds instead of by the bushel weights. For the convenience of customers we give the following table, showing the number of standard bushels in a hundred pounds:

Standard Weights of Various Articles

Lbs. per bu.	bu. lbs.	Lbs. per bu.	bu. lbs.
Barley .48	100 lbs. equal	2 4	Lawn Grass .14
Beans .60	" "	1 40	Millet .50
Buckwheat .48	" "	2 4	Oats .32
Broomcorn .40	" "	2 8	Orchard Grass .14
Blue Grass, Kentucky .14	" "	7 2	Onions .54
Blue Grass, English .24	" "	4 4	Peas, Wrinkled .56
Cane Seed .50	" "	3 ..	Peas, Smooth .60
Carrots .58	" "	1 42	Potatoes, Irish .60
Castor Beans .46	" "	2 8	Potatoes, Sweet .56
Clover .60	" "	1 40	Rape .50
Coal .80	" "	1 20	Rye .56
Corn, Shelled .56	" "	1 44	Red Top .14
Corn, on Ear .70	" "	1 30	Salt .56
Corn, Sweet .46 to 48	" "	2 4	Speltz or Emmer .40
Flax Seed .56	" "	1 44	Timothy Seed .45
Hemp Seed .44	" "	2 12	Turnips .58
Hungarian .50	" "	2 4	Wheat .60
Johnson Grass .25	" "	4 ..	Vetches .60

Quantity of Seed Usually Sown per Acre

Amber Sugar Cane .12	qts.	Melon, Musk, in hills .2 to 3	lbs.
Barley, broadcast .2 to 3	bu.	Melon, Water, in hills .4 to 5	lbs.
Beans, Dwarf, in drills .1	bu.	Millet, broadcast .1/2	bu.
Beans, Pole, in hills .10 to 12	qts.	Oats, broadcast .2 to 3	bu.
Beets, in drills .5 to 6	lbs.	Onion, in drills .5 to 6	lbs.
Broomcorn, in hills .8 to 10	qts.	Onion Sets, in drills .6 to 12	bu.
Carpenter .1/2	bu.	Onion, for sets, in drills .30	lbs.
Carrots, in drills .2 to 3	lbs.	Parsnips, in drills .4 to 6	lbs.
Clover, Red, alone .8 to 10	lbs.	Peas, in drills .1/2	bu.
Clover, White, alone .6 to 8	lbs.	Peas, broadcast .3	bu.
Clover, Alysske, alone .6 to 8	lbs.	Potatoes (cut tubers) .10	bu.
Clover, Lucerne or Alfalfa .20	lbs.	Radish, in drills .3 to 5	lbs.
Corn, in hills .8 to 10	qts.	Rye, broadcast .1/2 to 2	bu.
Cucumbers, in hills .2	lbs.	Salsify, in drills .8 to 10	lbs.
Flax, broadcast .1 1/2	bu.	Speltz or Emmer, broadcast .2 to 3	bu.
Grass, Kentucky Blue .2 to 3	bu.	Spinach, in drills .10 to 12	lbs.
Grass, Orchard .2	bu.	Squash (bush sorts), in hills .4 to 6	lbs.
Grass, English Rye .2	bu.	Squash (running sort), in hills .3 to 4	lbs.
Grass, Timothy .1/4	bu.	Turnips, in drills .1 1/2 to 2	lbs.
Grass, Hungarian .1/2	bu.	Turnips, broadcast .3 to 4	lbs.
Grass, Red Top .3	bu.	Vetches, broadcast .2 to 3	bu.
Hemp .1 1/2	bu.	Wheat, broadcast .1 1/4 to 2	bu.

